THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1886 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE PAYS ITS TRIBUTE TO HANCOCK.

A Movement in the Senate for a Statue to the Dead Soldier—The Silver Debate in the Senate—A Violent Attack on the Administration—Other Washington News, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—[Special.]—The flags are at half mast on all public buildings and all the hotels in Washington in respect to General Hancock's memory. The house adjourned as a tribute of respect to the dead soldier. Mr. Reed, of Maine, had the hardihood to make some sneering remark about this action, which was in striking contrast to Senator Hoar's eulogy and his resolution providing for a monument to Hancock.

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

Senator Coke was vehement today in his denunciation of the policy which is being pursued by the officials of the treasury toward silver. His attack was the most extreme yet made. It was followed by a speech on the same line by Senator Teller, who said that highest exemplification of political honesty ever seen in this country, is furnished by the democratic majority of the house in opposing an administration of its own party complexion, on a question which involves the most vital interests of the people. Feeling on the silver question is constantly intensifying, though it has long since been demonstrated that the friends of silver are in absolute conntrol of both houses of congress.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Major Barnes hopes to secure the passage by the house of the bill appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for public buildings at Augusta, which has already passed the senate.

Brunswick's steady and rapid growth as a port gives her a good chance to get the hundred thousand she asks for a public building. It is probable that Secretary Manning will soon appoint an inspector to assist Collector Dart at that port. The collector has charge of both Brunswick and Darien, with two or three dozen other landing places, and with the present small force there is constant invitation to smugglers. F. H. R.

DISCOUNTING SILVER

The New Orleans Sub-Treasury Under Debate.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The chair laid before the senate Mr. Riddleberger's resolution offered yesterday, directing the committee on public buildings to report to the senate the aggregate amount of money recommended by that committee, at this session, to be expended by the government.

Mr. Riddleberger said he had no objection to any specific measure reported by the committee, but objected to these "omnibus" schemes by which twenty-nine public buildings appropriation bills on the calendar were taken up and passed yesterday without any written report to show the necessity for the buildings; and by which nine other similar bills, that had only just been reported, were put through on the same day on which they were reported, without giving time for their consideration.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Hoar offered the following resolution for which he asked immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on library consider and report at an early day, the expediency of the erection at the seat of government, the statue or monument to the memory of the late illustrious soldier, General Winfield Scott Hancock.

In offering the resolution, Mr. Hoar said that when the announcement was made yesterday of the great public calamity that had occurred in the death of the illustrious citizen named in the resolution, the senate very properly followed all precedents in such cases, and what Mr. Hoar was sure would have been in accordance with the desire of the distinguished deceased, that is to say, the senate proceeded with the public business. But it was proper that the proceedings should at once be initiated for paying a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Call, the senate took up Mr. Eustis's recent resolution, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the refusal of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans to receive shipments of silver, and to issue silver certificates therefor.

Mr. Call, while not objecting to the resolution, defended the action of the treasury officials in the matter referred to. He also defended the order issued by the treasurer to the assistant treasurer at New Orleans, to the effect that officers should not receive or receipt for more silver money in one day than the clerical force could count on that day. Any other order, Mr. Call said, would lead to loss by the government. He had been informed by the treasurer that in one case the government had been held responsible for a discrepancy of $25,000, growing out of the fact that receipts had been given for money "to be counted."

Mr. Coke read the section of the law relating to the issue of silver certificates. It was an absolute right, he said, of every citizen who had ten dollars in silver to deposit them, and receive therefor a certificate. The question was not whether the treasurer had technically complied with the law, but had in reality violated it. He had no taffy for those who violated the law. He cared not whether they were republicans or democrats. For one, he proposed to bring any officer who is guilty of violating the law to the bar of public justice and public opinion. The banks in Galveston were attempting to establish a discount on silver, because they could not get certificates from the sub-treasury at New Orleans. Mr. Coke contended that the treasury officials were austentatously taking credit for supporting the public credit and executing the law, while doing everything in their power to accomplish a directly contrary result. He read the correspondence to show, as he contended, the practecal refusal of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans to execute the law of 1878, and an approval by the treasurer at Washington of such refusal. There were two hundred and forty newspapers in Texas, and Mr. Coke knew but four of them that supported the executive department of the government in its war on silver,

Mr. Beck said that the issue was narrowed down to this. If silver was presented and certificates demanded, then he (Beck) believed that the officers were in default in not issuing them. But, if coin was to be deposited, and a "receipt to be given for it," not certificates to be used as money, then the officers were not in default.

Mr. Teller said that much had been heard from time to time of the subserviency of public men to executive influences. But there had never been seen so exalted an example of the independence of public men as had been exhibited by the democratic members of the house of representatives in the spring of 1885, in resisting the effort of the incoming democratic president to discredit silver. Not only then, but since these servants of the people had scorned to be in accord with the executive, preferring to be right.

Mr. George believed the action of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans entirely in accord with the law. He (George) differed materially with the secretary of the treasury in regard to the silver question, but that officer was at least entitled to have his action reviewed in the light of the law. The facts were that the country bank shipped $25,000 by express to the sub-treasury at New Orleans "for the account of" another bank in New Orleans. The express agent had no authority to receive silver certificates for silver, and what he demanded of the assistant treasurer was not silver certificates, but a "receipt."

Mr. Coke asked if it had not been the custom under all former administrations for the assistant treasurer to give receipts until the money was counted.

Mr. George declared such custom illegal, if it ever existed.

Mr. Coke inquired if there was any law against it.

Mr. George replied that for a states rights democrat—a "strict constructionist,"—like his friend from Texas (Coke) to make such an inquiry was rather singular. It was sufficient that there was no law to authorize it. Mr. George proceeded to show that there was no law authorizing such customs, and contended that if the assistant treasurer had taken silver dollars and issued "receipts" for them, the government would make itself a guarantee for the safe keeping of the money against thieves, fire, etc. In other words, the government would become the "bailie" for other people's goods. Mr. George entered at some length on the legal aspects of the question, and insisted that the action of the treasury officials in the case under consideration, was, in every respect, sound and in compliance with law.

Mr. Eustis said he had telegraphed Mr. Rosch at New Orleans, to ascertain the purpose of the bank shipments of silver. His reply today received, was as follows: "Shippers sought to get rid of excessive silver by shipping to the sub-treasury, and asking that silver certificates, therefore, should be turned over to their New Orleans correspondent. The sub treasurer declined to receive from the express company, because, first, he doubted the propriety of the treasury becoming the intermediary between the country and city banks; second, the lack of clerical force. I feel assured that the provision for sufficient clerks would remedy everything."

Mr. Coke said Mr. George's legal argument might be correct. So far as the technical point involved was concerned, but there could be no doubt that the spirit of the law of 1878, requiring the issue of silver certificates in certain cases, had been defeated by the assistant treasurer at New Orleans.

Mr. Edmunds inquired why the administration did not turn out this republican and put in a democrat who would understand his duties under the law.

Mr. Coke—Is he a republican?

Mr. Edmunds—I do not know. I suppose if he is as bad as that he must be.

Mr. Coke said he did not care what the man's politics were.

Mr. Edmunds repeated his inquiry as to the politics of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans. Whether he was an old officer or some new man?

Mr. Gibson replied that the officer referred to had been appointed by the present administration.

"Well," remarked Mr. Edmunds, in a regretful tone, "its a very bad state of things." [Laughter.]

The debate then closed and the matter went over.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

The president sent the senate the nomination of Stephen A. Walker, United States attorney southern district New York, vice Dorsheimer.

Berthold Greenbaum, consul at Apia, Samoa.

THE SILVER COMMITTEE

Discussing the Character of Its Report to Congress.

WASHINTTON, February 10.—The house committee on coinage, weight and measures today, gave a hearing to L. F. Jeffers, of Kansas City, representing the Knights of Labor, in favor of the bill introduced by Representative Brown, known as the Knights of Labor currency bill. Mr. Jeffers explained the provision of the bill, and answered questions put to him by the members of the committee as to its probable effect.

George O. Jones, representing the anti-monopolists of New York, was present, and expressed a desire to appear before the committee with a delegation from New York next Wednesday. The committee agreed to hear them, but said they would not consent to withhold their report on the silver question until that time.

Representative Fuller introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we oppose at the present time the suspension of the coinage of silver, believing that the interests of our country requires the utilization of both silver and gold."

A brief discussion ensued on the silver question and the advisability of an early report on the subject, but no action was taken. It was agreed, however, to hold a meeting tomorrow for further consideration of the silver question in case Representative McCreary, who is absent from the city, returns in time. A meeting will also be held on Friday, and it is probable that a test vote will be taken on one of these days.

The general sentiment of the committee seemed to be in favor of reaching an early agreement on the question and bringing it before the house in a legitimate way, so as to prevent the random discussion of the question which is taking place at present.

A PROTEST PRESENTED.

An Interesting Executive Session, in Which a Collector is Attacked.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—A protest was laid before the senate today in secret session, against the confirmation of the collector of customs in Vermont. It is signed by the people whom the Vermont senators declared worthy of consideration. The grounds of the objection are that the collector has appointed a deputy to take charge of the station on the Canada line, through which several hundred thousand dollars worth of goods are annually imported; a man who has been three times indicted for irregularities in connection with the customs, and who has compromised these affairs with the treasury department. The protest is said to have given rise to a short but interesting debate.

An attempt was made by the Arkansas senators to secure action on the nomination of the register of the land office in their state, but it was not successful. This official predecessor was suspended, which fact was the only one brought out by the orponents of the nominee.

The Commercial Value of Silver.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The secretary of state has received a telegram from Minister McLane, at Paris dated the 9th, as follows:

There was a debate yesterday in the chamber with reference to the depreciation of the commercial value of silver. The government was urged to ask for a reassembling of the international conference of 1881. The minister of finance said most of the powers interested were indisposed to change their present ratio between gold and silver. The minister of foreign affairs said the French government was not indisposed to negotiate with other governments, but that the present time was not favorable for such negotiation, and desired that the question be indefinitely postponed. Thereupon the chamber postponed indefinitely further consideration of the subject.

Before the Committees.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Representative Norwood, of Georgia, made an argument to-day before the house river and harbor committe, in favor of the improvement of the Savannah harbor.

The Indian appropriation bill ordered reported to the house by the committee on Indian affairs, appropriates $5,502,562, a decrease of $274,888 from the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and $548,697 from estimates.

Dorsheimer's Successor.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Stephen A. Walker, nominated as successor of Dorsheimer as district attorney of New York, is president of the board of education of New York city. At one time he was a candidate for the county democracy for the office of surrogate, but was defeated. He is reputed to be an able man and an excellent lawyer.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SOME OF THE MEN BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, and His Characteristics—Frank Hurd Hopeful of Obtaining a Seat in the House—Mr. Turner, of Georgia—Ben Harrison's Presidential Bee Buzzing.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—[Special.]—Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, who made a rattling speech on silver in the house last week, is one of the men in that body whose characteristics are very decided. He is serving his seventh term in congress, and is the leader of the Texas delegation.

The present complication of senatorial ambitions in his state renders it quite possible that Mr. Mills may be elevated to a chair at the other end of the capitol. He has lived in Texas since he was a boy, and is thoroughly identified with the people and the interests of that state.

Somehow, in spite of his acknowledged ability, he has been considered a theorist rather than a practical legislator since he entered congress. Though there is much in his nervous manner and his florid style of oratory to give plausibility to this estimate of the man it is hardly a fair measure of his capacity and usefulness. There is, perhaps, no harder student in congress. History is his passion. His remarkable memory has treasured historical dates and events until in knowledge of the annals of our own and other countries few of his political peers can cope with him. He uses his knowledge finely under the direction of a quick sense of application and with the illuminating power of a fertile fancy.

Scholarly congressmen from the west are rare; but rarer still are unsocial ones. Mr. Mills is solitary in his habits. He has a well-worn path from his rooms to the capitol and never diverges from it unless it be to make occasional visits to the departments. Of social life he sees absolutely nothing except what is afforded him in the charming circle about his own fireside. He has never been seen out at night unaccompanied by his wife, unless there happened to be a night session of the house. He always commands the attention of the house, because he always speaks well and because he enjoys the reputation of saying honestly just what he thinks. His oratory is better suited to the hustings than to the halls of congress, but it is vigorous and entertaining always and not unfrequently it rises to eloquence. At home he mingles little with the people and practices none of the cheap arts of the demagogue which make our politics so distasteful to proud and sensitive natures.

Mr. Mills may be fairly classed among the most influential men in congress. He holds extreme free trade views and is unalterably opposed to federalistic ideas of government. He is about fifty years old, six feet high, straight, well proportioned, and as vigorous in his physical as he is in his mental make up. His well-shaped head is abundantly covered with iron-gray hair, and a gray mustache barely conceals the firm curves of his somewhat sarcastic mouth. He is a fearless, outspoken man who makes friends and enemies; who loves his friends devotedly and snaps his fingers at his enemies.

FRANK HURD'S CONTEST.

Judge John T. Harris, of Virginia, who is counsel for Frank Hurd, in his contest for the seat held by Jacob Romei's, of the Toledo district, tells me that Hurd has a clear case, and will surely be seated. The brilliant Ohio orator has had a singular experience in congressional life. He has served three terms in congress, but has never been re-elected. He came to the forty-fourth congress and was beaten for the forty-fifth. Again, he was successful for the forty-sixth congress, but was defeated for the forty-seventh. He reappeared in the forty-eighth congress, and at the last election was two hundred votes behind a comparatively unknown man when the returns were made up. Hurd claims that Romeis obtained his apparent majority by the importation of voters and the use of money at the polls.

This is the only contest that is liable to create anything of a sensation in the present congress. The conduct of

MR. TURNER, OF GEORGIA,

as chairman of the elections committee has done much to destroy the popular tradition that contested elections are predetermined by the political complexion of the parties at interest. When this chairmanship was offered to Mr. Turner he was loth to accept because he had seen enough of congress to know what was expected of a man in that station. Mr. Carlisle, however, insisted and Mr. Turner took the chairmanship.

In the last congress there were nealy a score of contests and in several of them party feeling ran high. Mr. Turner did not in every case think that the demands of his party were just and there never was a time when his vote and influence on a contest could be predicted by his political affiliation. He passed through his ardeous and delicate duties with great credit to himself and with the confidence and respect of both sides of the house. When at the opening of the present session he wished to serve in another capacity, the speaker was more decided than ever in the desire to keep him where his honesty and his ability shone with equal lustre. If all our public men were like Henry G. Turner we could make an admirable revision of our code of political ethics.

BEN. HARRISON'S BEE.

Senator Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, who is the grandson of a president, aspires to be a president himself. He was a hopeful dark horse at the last republican convention, and is one of the men whom people now allude to as a possible winner over Cleveland, had he been put up instead of Blaine. His boom has taken something of a new impetus since he came to the front in the senate as the champion of Dakota's admission. His own state is firmly at his back. Since Morton died he has been the acknowledged leader of the republican party in Indiana. He will have to leave the senate one year hence to be succeeded by either Governor Grey or ex-Senator McDonald. His friends here and at home are industriously working up his chances for the republican presidential nomination in 1888. Harrison is only fifty-three years, and has a clean character. Since its last experience this qualification may commend itself to the republican party as no mean consideration in the selection of a candidate. If Blaine had been as honest a man as Harrison is he would have been in the white house today. Among well posted republicans in Washington the mention of Blaine's possible nomination in '88 provokes a smile. Logan is to be consigned with his leader to the political waste basket, and some new man will be put to the front in the next national struggle. Harrison has about as good a showing as any of them, and he is working it for all it is worth. F. H. R.

No Reason Will be Given.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Secretary Manning has prepared a reply to the resolution of the senate calling for the papers relating to the administration of the internal revenue collector, McCormick, of West Virginia. He will forward copies of the periodical reports of the special agents of the department, which are all the officials papers in the files. They show no reason for McCormick's removal and none will be given.

Death of Dr. Pelzer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 10.—Dr. Authony P. Pelzer died today, in the 67th year of his age. He served in the medical department of the confederate states.

HONOR TO HANCOCK.

The House Adjourns as a Mark of Respect to the Dead General.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, offered the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That this house has learned with profound sorrow of the great and irreparable loss which the country has sustained in the death of that great and good man, Major General Winfield S. Hancock.

Resolved, That this house, in common with all his countrymen, mourn the death of him who was a stainless soldier for the union in war, and an undaunted defender of the constitution and of civil liberty in peace, and at all times a stainless man and an incorruptible patriot.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and affection for the exalted virtues of this hero and patriot, this house do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the speaker of the house be directed to transmit to the widow of the honored dead a copy of these resolutions, and assurance of the heartfelt sympathy of the house in the sorrowful bereavement, which is alike hers and the country's.

The resolutions were adopted, and accordingly, at 12:10, the house adjourned.

ARRANGING FOR THE FUNERAL.

Lieutenant General Sheridan will act as pall bearer at General Hancock's funeral. Major General Schofield will also attend. The following telegram was received this evening:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., February 10.—Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Washington, D. C.: The funeral at Trinity church, New York, ten o'clock Saturday; body will be escorted to the church by the garrison of Fort Columbus. After the service at the church the body will be taken via battery by the steamer "Arthur" to Jersey City, thence to Norristown, Pa., where it will be buried. No organized procession, no martial music and no organized bodies as such will be in the procession.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

ANNOUNCED TO THE ARMY.

Secretary Endicott today issued a general order announcing the death of General Hancock. After a review of his military career, the order says:

A soldier without fear, a citizen without reproach, a patriot without guild, he will be a noble and impressive figure in our history, and his countrymen will always recall with pride and pleasure his heroic and inspiring conduct during those last memorable hours on the field of Gettysburg. For his meritorious and conspicuous share in that great, decisive victory, he has received the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of congress. The flag will be placed at half mast at all military posts and stations, and thirteen minute guns will be fired on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

WHERE HANCOCK WILL BE BURIED.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., February 10.—General Hancock's remains will be interred in a mousoleum in Montgomery cemetery. The cemetery can properly be termed the burial ground of the Hancock family. The general's brother John, many years ago, purchased the lot there in which lie the remains of his seven children. The adjoining lot was purchased by General Hancock and his twin brother Hillary, and in it they placed the remains of their parents. By the side of the latter lies the body of Winfield Scott Hancock, Jr., the general's grandson and namesake. The latter died when an infant in the summer of 1880, the news of his death reaching General Hancock the same day that he was formally notified of his nomination for the presidency. The only member of the general's immediate family now entombed in the mausoleum is his daughter Ada, who died in 1875.

HONORED BY HIS NATIVE STATE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 10.—As a tribute of respect to the memory of Major General Hancock, an order was issued this morning by Adjutant General Guthrie that the flag at the state arsenal be displayed at half mast, and on the day of the funeral ceremonies, guns be fired at intervals of thirty minutes until the hour of interment, when minute guns will be discharged, and at sunset a national salute of thirty-eight guns will be fired.

THE PALLBEARERS.

The body of General Hancock remains in the room in which he died, two sergeants relieving each other at alternate hours, guarding the remains. The arrangements for the funeral have not been perfected as yet.

The following, it is understood, will be the pallbearers: Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state; Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Franklin, Smith, Fry, Terry, Newton, Miles and Walker, Mr. B. W. Hartshore, Colonel W. P. Wilson and Major W. D. Miller. The two last named being aide de camps of General Hancock during the late war. Mrs. Hancock today received a touching letter from Secretary Bayard. Owing to the number of requests for admission to Trinity church on Saturday next, only those recognized will be admitted. Among those who called at Mrs. Hancock's residence today were: Generals Daniel E. Sickles, Lloyd Aspinwall and M. T. McMahon, Chief Justice Haly, Colonel John T. Garrett and Commodore Chandler. Mrs. Hancock was confined to her bed all day today, prostrated by the shock of the death of the general.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

General R. H. Jacobson will command the escort on the day of the funeral. Four foot batteries from forts Hamilton, Wadsworth and Governor's island, will follow the body to Trinity church. The chief objection to a military procession is the shortness of the route from the church to the Pennsylvania railroad depot. The executive council of the military service institution of the United States, of which General Hancock was president, had a special meeting at Governors island today, and made a fitting note of General Hancock's demise.

REMEMBERED BY HIS COMRADES.

CINCINNATI, O., February 10.—The annual meeting of the Ohio commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion, assumed unusual interest from the very large attendance and from the fact of General Hancock's death yesterday, which leaves General R. B. Hayes senior officer of the order. The gay drapery of the Burnett house, where the meeting is held, was all festooned with black today, in token of mourning for Hancock. General J. D. Cox, from a special committee, read a memorial tribute to General Hancock, which was adopted.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

George Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, sends following message of condolence:

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—General Whipple: Please convey to Mrs. Hancock, the heartfelt sympathy of A. J. Drexel and myself in her great affliction. Please confer with General Fry in regard to the telegram sent him. GEORGE W. CHILDS.

The following messages have also been received:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, N. J., February 10.—Mrs. W. S. Hancock: I desire to convey to you the sympathy and grief of the people of New Jersey. The death of your illustrious husband has filled every household with mourning. I pray that a merciful Providence will sustain you in your great affliction. LEON ABBETT, Governor.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—Mrs. W. S. Hancock: The sad intelligence of the death of your noble husband fills with grief the companions of the Ohio commandary of the Loyal Legion, now assembled here. We tender you our heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, Commander.

GREYSTONE, February 10.—Dear Mrs. Hancock: You have my earnest sympathies in the bereavement you have suffered in the death of General Hancock. The country has lost an heroic soldier and accomplished commander, and one of its most valued citizen. I lament this sad event as a personal sorrow. S. J. TILDEN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., February 10, 1886.—To Mrs. General W. S. Hancock, Governor's Island New York: —Intelligence of the death of General W. S. Hancock has been received in Georgia, with profound sorrow. His devotion to constitutional liberty, not less than his chivalric character as a soldier, endeared him to our people, who now deeply sympathize with you in this bereavement. HENRY D. MCDANIEL.

A Man Cut in Two.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., February 10.—Henry Thielan, a farmer living at Caseyville, yesterday, stepped in a planing mill and sat down on a raised counter covering a buzz saw, which was not running at the time. While sitting, conversing with some friends, the saw started and a few moments afterwards the counter moved to its customary position. The saw flashed up through the slit in the counter and cut Thielan in two. He died instantly.

THE LONDON MOBS.

ANOTHER DAY OF FEAR AND TREMBLING.

The Doors and Windows of the Shops Closed and Barred to Protect Them From Pillage—The Mob Starts on Its March and Takes in the Town—Other Foreign News, Etc.

LONDON, February 10.—The estimate heretofore made of the losses inflicted by the mob on Monday appears to have been greatly too small. Official estimates place the amount of damage at £80,000. The various socialistic and labor reform societies threaten to have a monster demonstration at Hyde park next Saturday, to be attended by contingents of laborers from the country. The shops are being closed and barricaded everywhere throughout the city.

News was received at 3 p.m. in this city that a mob of roughs which had assembled at Deptford were marching towards the city, smashing windows and wrecking the fronts of houses along the route. A panic prevailed among the residents of the portion of the city which the mob was likely to traverse. The police and troops were in readiness to prevent the mob from assuming proportions of that of Monday, and committing similar excesses.

THE WORK OF PILLAGE.

At 3:30 o'clock the Deptford mob reached the Hop exchange, in Southwalk, nearly five miles from the starting point of the march. The mob was enormously increased by constant accessions during its progess. All the shops closed. The police secured possession of all the bridges spanning the Thames, prepared to resist all attempts on the part of the mobs to cross. The authorities warned all the tradesmen doing business in the Strand, Cockspun street, Pall Mall and Regent streets, to expect disorder tonight, and to immediately take steps to protect their property. The mob on its way towards the Thames, swung through the New Kent road and Newington causeways. They sacked several small shops along the way. They stopped at the mammoth establishment of William Tarn & Co. This establishment covers the ground from and including No. 5 to 21, on New Kent road, and No. 165 to 173, on Newington causeway, and is devoted to the trade in linen, silks, men's and women's clothes, boots and shoes, carpets, ironware, bedding, furniture, etc. The building was under police protection, but the mob overran the officers, sacked the store, and when they retired left the building badly wrecked.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

The police were informed that the mob was composed of a large number of roughs, who organized to attack the city emporiums and banks. Such stores as remained open, closed and barred their windows, ready to close their doors at a moment's notice. Groups of anxious people stood about in the streets discussing the situation. The newspapers printed extras, and these were eagerly bought.

At 6 p. m. it was announced that the mob had dispersed. No conflict with the authorities has yet occurred.

A socialistic meeting is to be held this evening at Cumberland market. At 5:30, two and a half hours before the hour announced for the assemblage, over a thousand men were on the ground, waiting to attend the meeting. This crowd was being constantly augmented by accessions from Trafalgar square. The cavalry from Albany barracks, and large bodies of police have been ordered to remain in readiness to preserve order at the Cumberland meeting.

A movement has been inaugurated to secure a meeting of all the London members of the house of commons, both liberal and conservative, to devise measures for the immediate relief of the distress in London. It is proposed to have the meeting depute a strong committee to urge the cabinet to take action in the matter.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of several socialists believed to have been leading spirits in the riots of Monday. These warrants have been placed for execution in the hands of the Scotland yard detectives, who expect to have the arrests all made by midnight.

THE NIGHT MEETING.

By 8 o'clock a crowd that numbered many thousands had gathered at the Cumberland market. The lower criminal classes were there intent upon harassing and insulting the police. At 9 o'clock Hyndman, Williams and other socialist leaders arrived, and were greeted with uproarious shouts of welcome. They held a short consultation, and resolved to abondon the attempt to hold a meeting tonight, because, they said, the dense fog that prevailed prevented them from distinguishing unemployed working men from criminals, and those who are, idle voluntarily. The announcement was then made that the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday next. As the crowd slowly dispersed, cheering for the socialist leaders, the disorderly element in the gathering again made itself manifest. The police were jeered and stoned, but they easily drove their assailants from the grounds. The vigorous action of the police of south London today is in marked contrast with the action of the police at the Trafalgar square meeting on Monday. Mounted constables, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, assisted the police in dispersing a mob of 5,000 near Elephant Castle tavern. An assuring feature of the restoration of order was the fact that many small traders and numbers of bona fide workingmen joined in assisting the police to disperse the mob. The police had been informed early in the day of the conspiracy of thieves, who dwell in the low lodging houses, to make south London the starting point of a robbing raid. Precautions were accordingly taken to prevent such a calamity. Three regiments of foot, two of cavalry, and a battery of artillery were confined to the barracks and under arms all day.

THE CITY QUIET.

The city is quiet. The crowds disappeared by ten o'clock, and the streets are now deserted. The panic is subsiding. The scare is without precedent in the recent history of London. Tens of thousands of desperate men gathered in the streets, and only needed some one more reckless than themselves to lead them to commit the wildest excesses.

At a meeting tonight of the Mansion house committee for the relief of the workingmen out of employment, the lord mayor announced that subscriptions had been received to the amount of 3,300 pounds, including 1,000 pounds each from Baron Rothschild and Mr. Baring, the banker, and 100 pounds from Lord Salisbury.

A HOAX CONFESSED.

LONDON, February 10.—Yesterday's report of an outbreak in Deptford proves to have been a hoax. It turns out that there was no disturbance whatever, and that the story of the marching of a mob to London is a fiction. The police on hearing of the rumors warned the shopkeepers to close their places of business, thus adding to the panic. The rumors spread throughout London, and crowds of people soon gathered curious to see the expected event. The people of Greenwich were as anxiously expectant of the visit of the mob as were the people of London. The scare originated in the fact that a jewelry dealer informed the police that he had been met in the direction of Greenwich by a body of rioters, who were smashing windows along their line of march. With the exception of some window breaking in the vicinity of the Cumberland market, not a single case of damage was reported anywhere yesterday.

The Daily News blames the police for not keeping cool heads. It says that as much harm has been done by their timidity as by their inaction on Monday. The control of the police, it adds, must be placed in different hands, as the public can never feel confidence in the present administration.

IRISH HOME RULE.

A Meeting of Scotch and Englishmen in its Favor.

LONDON, February 10.—A meeting of Englishmen and Scotchmen in favor of Irish home rule was held in London today. Lord Ashburnham presided. Joseph Cowen and Justice McCarthy, members of parliament, made addresses. The meeting adopted a resolution to form an association for the purpose of advocating the granting of a parliament to Ireland. Subscriptions to the association's fund were received to the amount of 400 pounds.

Right Hon. William E. Foster, present liberal member of parliament for Bradford, and ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, who has for some time been confined to his room by serious illness, today suffered a relapse. He is now sinking rapidly.

The earl of Fife, president of the Scotch liberal association, and hitherto a staunch friend and colleague of Glandstone, writes to the secretary of that association that he cannot hand over his political conscience to a cabinet whose policy, so far as it is definable at all, is only a policy of surrender. He says he is strongly opposed to tampering with the union, and must resign the presidency of the Scotch liberal association.

Captain O'Shea's Candidacy.

GALWAY, February 10.—Mr. Parnell, in his address to the parliamentary electors of the city yesterday, in response to appeals to have his candidate withdrawn in favor of Lynch, the national candidate, used the following language: "Having agreed to support Captain O'Shea, we will not deviate a hair's breadth from the course decided on. O'Shea will vote with us. An attempt to defeat him will weaken my hands."

THE CHINESE AGAIN ATTACKED

The Mob Begins Its Work in Olympia, Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—A dispatch from Olympia, W. T., says that about nine o'clock yesterday morning a mob commenced taking possession of the houses of the Chinese. The alarm was quickly sounded by ringing the fire bells, but before the citizens could realize what was happening, a guard composed of members of the anti-Chinese association, was placed in possession of each house, and the Chinamen were ordered to pack up and leave. The mob was headed by a young man named Hetzel, who was recently employed as assistant enrolling clerk in the legislature, and who has held a position for some time in the office of the territorial auditor and also by a junk dealer named Bales, who took up his residence in Olympia only a few months ago. Hetzel is a member of the Knights of Labor organization. The bosses of the Chinese houses were given three days to leave town, and the employes received notice to leave at ten o'clock yesterday. Another dispatch received here at 2:10 this morning says the sheriff had organized a posse. The mayor had enrolled volunteers and the civil authorities were confident of being able to maintain order.

IT IS A MILITARY CAMP.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 10.—The city has become a military camp, and every corner is guarded by a sentry. There has been no effort on the part of the rioters to interfere with the military, nor even to hold a meeting. They are without recognized leaders and are utterly powerless to do anything so long as the military are under arms There is, however, an intense feeling of bitterness against the militiamen who did the shooting on Monday, and it is openly threatened that they will be hanged as soon as military rule is relaxed. Eight companies of the 14th infantry, under command of Colonel Derussey, arrived this afternoon from Vancouver barracks, and at 8 o'clock the city was turned over to the regular troops. General Gibbon is expected tonight, and he and Governor Squire will determine upon the future course to be pursued. The trouble is practically over.

READY FOR TROUBLE IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Oregon, February 10.—Everything is quiet, both at Seattle and Olympia. The militia are still on duty at Seattle, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the government troops. At Olympia the sheriff's posse is able to keep the peace. Precautions are being taken by the state and municipal authorities at Portland, and by private citizens, to prevent trouble here.

A QUESTION OF ENDURANCE.

The Miners and the Owners Face to Face at Mt. Pleasant.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., February 10.—The coke region strike, it is now thought, will settle down to a mere question of endurance on both sides. The action of the syndicate in closing down all the works and ceasing to turn out coke, is looked upon by the people here as a wise move which should have been taken two weeks ago. The entire agitation among the strikers, with its arson, riot and bloodshed, has resulted from excursions of strikers to compel those employed at the various works to quit. It is thought now that when the source of ferment and confusion is removed, there will be not such a rally at the meetings, and reflection will supplant a tendency to fight and destroy. The stikers look upon the edict with indifference. They are still perfectly sure in their own minds that the operators must finally surrender. They say that the lack of coke will throw 100,000 men out of work in other industries, and that the pressure will be brought to bear upon the coke producers from that direction even more embarrassingly than their own demand. The only trouble now imminent is that which may result where attempts to arrest are made, and also where desperation will come from want of food.

Attempted Incendiarism in Opelika.

OPELIKA, Ala., February 10.—[Special.]—An attempt was made yesterday to burn the oil depot belonging to Chess, Carley & Co. As it is near several other buildings much property was endangered. Mr. M. T. Trawick fortunately discovered and extinguished it before any damage was done. The incendiary was a negro, and a stranger about Opelika. He will probably be captured and severely dealt with. It is difficult to imagine his motive, unless it be to see a blaze. The building contained something over fifty barrels of kerosone.

The Last Return.

COLUMBUS, O., February 10.—John G. Thompson, land claim agent of Washington territory, died at Seattle this morning. He was formerly sergeant-at-arms of the national house of representatives, and chairman of the democratic state committee.

Convicted of Polygamy.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 10.—In the third district court here today, Robert Morris pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation, and Thomas Birmingham and W. W. Willey, on trial for the same offense, were convicted on their own testimony. Willey was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $200. John Penman, also convicted of polygamy, was this afternoon sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The five hundred striking weavers of King Philip's mill voted last night to work next Monday at ten per cent advance.

The Ponemah cotton mills of Taftville will advance the wages of their 1,500 employes ten per cent on March 1, and reduce the hours of labor from sixty-six to sixty per week.

ROFF'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

THE NOBLE DEED OF A BENEVOLENT CITIZEN.

A Quit Claim Deed From City to County—Ladies Meeting—Kicking at the Contractor—In Mourning—A Sad Case—Other News From Macon—Personal and Local Gossip.

MACON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—On the 24th day of December, 1872, A. A. Roff, a gentleman of considerable property, who was a citizen of Macon, made a deed of gift of forty-five acres of land lying adjacent to the city, between Vineville and the Columbus road, to the city of Macon and Bibb county for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings thereon for the maintenance of the afflicted and destitute of the county and city.

Mr. Roff's intention was to have a commodious structure built which was to be known as the "Roff home." The grounds were ample and well located and the gift was a most munificent one, indeed, and will perpetuate the name of the generous donor as long as the city of Macon is known on the map of the great world.

The troublous times and the poverty-stricken and embarrassed condition of the country at that time prevented the civil authorities from executing this grand project. The buildings on the present site of the county hospital were sufficiently commodious to accommodate the destitute at that time, and the ground which Mr. Roff made a Chrismas gift of has lain idle and unimproved for thirteen years. Of late the buildings at the hospital have begun to decay and the city and county have been discussing the propriety of utilizing the Roff property. After a good deal of negotiating, the city made, today, a quit-claim deed of her share of the property to the county, under certain conditions, plainly set forth, by which the rights of the city are fully protected, and her privileges remain unrestricted. The deed in all its bearings will be thouroughly discussed by the county commissioners at their meeting tomorrow, and it is hardly possible that any hitch will occur in discussing the matter.

In the event that the commissioners accept the deed, the work of erecting buildings that will furnish ample accommodations to the poor of both county and city, will begin at once. In company with Mayor Price and Captain W. A. Huff, the reporter drove over the ground today. It lies on a hill, from the crest of which one gets as fine a view of Macon as is to be had anywhere about the city. There is a gentle slope each way, so that the drainage is naturally perfect, and altogether it is one of the finest pieces of property in Bibb county. At the time it was donated, the authorities hesitated about accepting it. Its tax valuation was $1,500, and now, if it were cut up in lots and sold it would bring at least $25,000. It is now in cultivation, and the indications are that the crop last season was a fine one. The Central railroad runs between it and the Pio Nono property, and all around are scattered the small farms and handsome villas of Macon's ancient aristocracy. It is a beautiful place, and no pains or expense should be spared to make the improvement on a scale equal to the magnificence of the property.

Fire in Macon.

MACON, February 10.—[Special.]—Today a fire broke out in George Lumpkin's stable, East Macon, and a serious conflagration was threatened. Prompt work extinguished the flames. The firemen were on hand, but the fire was conquered by a liberal application of dirty salt, a barrel of which was in the building.

Ladies Meeting.

MACON, February 10.—[Special.]—Captain Carnes called a meeting of the ladies to be held at the Volunteer's armory this afternoon, for the purpose of arranging for a fair to beld in the interest of the Volunteers, but he being absent the matter was postponed until Monday.

Kicking at the Contractors.

MACON, February 10.—[Special.]—The Covington and Macon hands are kicking at what they allege to be the unjust treatment of Messrs, Ferguson & Co., contractors.

In Mourning.

MACON, February 10.—[Special.]—The flags in the city are at half mast, out of respect to General Hancock, and Librarian Herbest has draped the picture of the dead general with crape.

Personal and Local Gossip.

MACON, February 10.—[Special,]—Mr. J. W. Farlow, one of the jolliest boys in Americus, is in the city for a day's recreation.

Colonel S. H. Hawkins, of Americus, is in the city.

Clara Louise Kellogg performed before a rather small but very appreciative audience at the Academy of Music last night. Besides the other attractions, Miss Montegriffo's singing was excellent, and she was several times encored.

Dock Hall is here from Albany for a few days.

Judge A. S. Giles and wife are here from Perry.

J. S. Schofield, Jr., who has been attending a technological school at Worcester, Mass., is home again.

Tonight Miss Elvelia Boardman entertained a number of friends at a progressive euchre party at her father's residence in honor of Miss Kiddoo, of Cuthbert.

Hiram Bryant was fined $25 and costs in the city court this morning on a charge of stealing a watch.

ON A BOOM.

Waresboro Becomes an Educational Centre—A Live Town.

WARESBORO, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Three years ago the town of Waresboro was considered a dead town. Nearly all of its former citizens deserted it and went to Waycross and other more prosperous points. But recently the place has taken on new life. Several first-class families have moved in, new stores have been opened, a steam grist mill and gin has been erected, and altogether the town has assumed an air of business such as it has not known for years. As a proof of the real prosperity of the town, and of the confidence which the citizens have in its future, they have just completed a large and commodious school house. With the exception of Valdosta, it is perhaps the best school house in all this section of country. This fine school property has been given to the Methodist Episcopal church South, and will be known as the District High school, of the Waycross district. It is in every respect a suitable place for such a school. Waresboro is a healthy point, filled up with moral and religious people. Moreover it is a thorough "dry town,' which ought to be a matter of great weight in sending a boy away from home to school.

It is the intention of the citizens and the church to build up a first-class school at Waresboro, and for this reason they offer board very cheap, from $8.00 to $12.00 per month. A good school is taught there now, under the charge of Professor F. C. Berry, a man who is said to be thoroughly competent in educational matters.

Losses in Tatnall County.

BAXLEY, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The people of Tatnall county, especially farmers, are much discouraged on account of their recent losses. The loss of stock near the Altamaha and other rivers, on account of high water and cold weather, has been heavy. Then the loss of the oat crop sown, in consideration of the fact that the scarcity of seed will prevent a large majority from resowing, will be a serious matter. The damage to the potato crop and seed cane will also be seriously felt. There is a good deal of activity in the timber and turpentine business, which will afford some relief.

The Valdosta Election.

VALDOSTA, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The municipal election here today resulted as follows: For mayor, Dr. N. A. Williams; for aldermen, J. O. Varnadoe, N. T. Thomas, E. L. Moore and J. C. Hunt.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

A Clothing House in the Hands of the Sheriff—Other Notes.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—A. C. Chancellor, clothier, was closed by the sheriff today under a mortgage on the stock held by the Merchants and Mechanics bank made by H. J. Thornton, who sold the stock to Chancellor a few weeks ago. The mortgage is for $5,050.

Mr. S. J. Whitley, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Harris county, died yesterday.

Miss Mary Lou Mott gave a german tonight complimentary to her guest, Miss Eason, of Charleston. It was a delightful affair.

Mrs. L. S. Chetwood, of Oswichee, Ala., died of congestion Monday night. She leaves six children.

Some excitement was caused here tonight by the explosion of something on Broad street that sounded like a cannon cracker. The police have been unable to ascertain what it was, or who caused the explosion.

Judge Simmons is here presumably in the interest of his candidacy.

A THRIVING PLACE.

A Town Which is Rapidly Growing into Importance.

MILLEN, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—An inquisitive correspondent of the Nashville Artisan dropped into Millen a few days ago and developed the fact that this town is industrially and socially a very important place. Located in the corners of four of the best east Georgia counties, on the Central railroad, on the line between the principal cities of the state, enterprise and intelligence is winning. Thirty-five houses were built last year and a number are in course of construction now. The voting population was increased 30 per cent in the same time. Nearly 7,000 bales of cotton was shipped from here last season—an increase of 759 over the previous one. Turpentine, rosin, shingles, staves and lumber are being increased in the bulk of shipment. The amount of pork imported is being lessened while there was not a single load of corn received here last year. Three stores and a Baptist church are being erected and the town council has but recently appropriated money to build a commodious high school, and employed Professor Daniel G. Lee to take charge of it.

It is learned in a talk with Mr. E. A. Trumbower, who reached here with his family from Philadelphia, that he, with A. and H. Myers, has bought a tract of land adjoining Millen and will erect a number of cottages thereon at once. Mr. Trumbower is an experienced architect and builder, and will build a number of stylish cottages for sale or rent. He will be followed by a number of other people from that section. Verily, Millen is prosperous.

Socially, the little town is wide awake. Last Thursday evening the Historical club met and aside from an otherwise interesting programme, elected the following officers: President, J. B. Tyler; secretary, S. B. A. Wallace; treasurer, Miss Electra Tyler; librarian, Miss Florence Tyree. This club enters upon its fifth semi-annual term with bright prospects of future usefulness.

On Friday night a ball was given at the Millen hotel.

Last night the progressive euchre club met at the pleasant home of Mrs. A. C. Tyler. Miss Florence Tyree and Mr. F. L. Tyree were the winners.

A number of visitors have been among us the past few days. Judge Emory Speer, of Savannah, W. W. Bowman, of Washington City, J. Moffatt and T. H. Vanneman, of Philadelphia, have spent several days hunting in the Ogeechee swamps.

A valuable addition to Millen society is the family of Mr. E. A. Trumbower, of Philadelphia. If beauty and intelligence are of account—and where is it not? Miss Reba Trumbower will soon have an assured place here.

Professor Lee's family has just reached here and are domiciled at the Millen hotel.

Liquor Licenses in Blakely.

BLAKELY, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The city fathers, at their regular session held on Monday, refused to grant any further liquor licenses, and decided that those issued recently by the retiring council were illegal, and will ask that they be surrendered or that the sale of whisky under them be discontinued. Lively times are anticipated. The whisky men, of course, will contend that their licenses are legal, but just at this juncture it rather looks to a "man up a tree" that they are going to be upset. It was decided further by the council that their predecessors transcended their authority in the purchase of the fire engine received recently. This not having been paid for, they then notified the manufacturers that it was here subject to their order.

Testing a Fire Engine.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Mr. W. B. Smith, city clerk, and Mr. James P. Teller, who represents the Silsby fire engine company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., left for Atlanta this morning for the purpose of procuring a hose with which to test the new steamer purchased by the city of Gainesville from the above named firm. Some time back a set of hose was ordered, but as it has not as yet arrived, and as Mr. Teller, who has been here for several days, cannot remain longer, it was deemed best that a committee should go down and borrow the necessary article from the Atlanta fire department. The hose will no doubt reach here tomorrow, and then the test will be made without delay.

The Last Chance.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Mr. J. O. Sanders, formerly of Elberton, but now a resident of this place, has purchased a half interest in the "Last Chance," a wholesale liquor house, at the terminus of Athens street.

Doctor C. I. Thompson, who with Mr. J. F Little has bought out the drug establishment of J. T. Curtiss & Co., has already made many friends here. Dr. Thompson hails from Dawson county, and has been here but a short time. We wish the doctor and his business much success.

Prohibition in Gainesville.

GAINESVILLE, February 10.—[Special.]—A prohibition meeting was held at the court house last night. About forty persons were present, among them several ladies. Dr. J. W. Oslin was elected chairman and E. P. Chambers secretary. Committees were appointed to arrange for speakers to stump the county and to advertise another meeting for next Friday night.

The anti-prohibitionists have as yet taken no steps toward organization.

Awarding the Contract.

ROME, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—It is reported that the contract for that portion of the Rome and Chattanooga railway between Rome and the Trion factory will be awarded shortly. The work on the Rome and Carrollton has been greatly retarded by the bad weather, but it is thought that regular schedules will be in operation by March 1.

The Demand for Savannah Fish.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The demand for fish, shad particularly, and oysters from foreign markets is unprecedented in the history of Savannah. Dealers here say they have never been so crowded with such orders. Shipments are to New York, Boston, and Montreal, Canada.

Rev. C. H. Mead's Lecture.

ROME, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Rev. C. H. Mead delivered a temperance lecture at the opera house tonight to a large audience.

The building committee of the Presbyterian church solicited subscriptions today for a fund to be used in remodelling and improving the church. A large amount was raised.

Sudden Death From Choking.

HINESVILLE, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—On Friday last a little son of Mr. Joe Rodriquez, living near Darbot, in this county, was eating a cracker when he became choked and died in about five minutes. Medical aid was at hand, but nothing could be done to relieve the little sufferer, as the notice was so short.

If thou hast ears to hear let me recommend to thee Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cts.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

THE LAST DAY OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Hint that Farming May be Dignified By the Election of President Livingstone to the Governorship—Governor Smith Excoriates Trifling White and Lazy Negroes.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—In the state agricultural convention this morning a resolution was introduced by Mr. Masey, of Macon county, asking the legislature to establish experimental agricultural stations in each congressional district, but it was laid on the table for the time being and allowed to remain there.

Colonel J. A. Coleman, of Conyers, delivered an address on the dignity of the farmers' profession in comparison with that of other professions. It was a very entertaining address, but he rather dropped off his subject at one time to remark that it was probable that the dignity of the farmers' profession would soon be recognized by the elevation of Colonel Livingston, the president of the society, to the executive chair. It is not known whether the president has any such aspiration or not.

A paper was read on tobacco culture prepared by Major Ragland, of Virginia. He thinks it might be profitably grown in Georgia. The subject was discussed by Professor Newman, of Auburn, and Dr. David E. Butler, both of whom favor an experiment. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Butler spoke in favor of the abolition of the internal revenue system, and against prohibition.

The resolution of Mr. Heard, of Clarke, providing for a committee to be paid four dollars per day each to go before the next legislature and urge the adoption of measures encouraging manufacturing. It was laid on the table on account of its political feature. It was afterwards reconsidered and adopted without that feature.

The subject of the next place of meeting was taken up, and Atlanta and Cartersville were put in nomination.

Dr. Butler and Colonel Johnson advocated Atlanta. The former thought Atlanta ought to be selected because Georgia is the greatest state in the union, and Atlanta the greatest city in Georgia. Colonel J. M. Mobley, of Harris, and others advocated Cartersville, and upon a vote being taken Cartersville was almost unanimously selected.

A resolution by Dr. Cary, of Troup, was adopted indorsing the bill before congress providing for experimental agricultural stations in the several states.

Mr. L. O. Davis introduced a resolution requesting the legislature to reduce the fee for the inspection of fertilizers. The resolution was supported by Dr. Butler and strongly opposed by Colonel Livingston. It was laid on the table.

In the afternoon session, the matter of locating the state fair was taken up. The president stated that Atlanta and Macon were the only cities that had submitted a proposition.

Mr. Carmichael, of Coweta, favored Atlanta because it was the capital of the state and had had the courage to vote out whisky. The matter was disposed of by the adoption of a resolution by Colonel Johnson, authorizing the executive committee to open the location of the fair to competition.

The president announced that Dr. Felton had not arrived and ex-Governor Smith had consented to address the convention. Governor Smith was then introduced and made a speech remarkable for the plain manner in which he dealt with the labor question and denounced trifling negroes and white men.

He said he did not believe in intensive farming, or too much of this scientific business. He said the great trouble was that too much attention was given to chemistry and scientific farming and too little to work. What the farmers wanted to do was to go to work. Chemistry was good enough to read about on Sunday afternoons, when you wanted to go to sleep, but it don't make corn and meat. One of the great troubles of the country was the lack of labor. The farmers haven't got the labor that they can control. He said that he had a plantation. God pity him. He never knew that his wife had a plantation until after he had married her, and when he found it out he asked her why she didn't let him know it before they made an agreement. He knew the difficulties of owning a plantation. He went down to his plantation and made great improvement and furnished his negroes with supplies without interest. During the year he made a visit to his plantation, and just before he reached there he saw a great commotion and his negroes were playing baseball. The trouble is the negroes won't work. But they live and somebody has to pay for it. He wanted to see every man, white or black, who wouldn't work for a living, put on the chaingang. Eighteen year-old negro boys are loafing around the streets with a blacking brush under their arms, and they ought to be behind the plow. He was not afraid to utter his sentiments because he is not a candidate and did not want anybody's vote, he intended to speak out. What the farmers wanted to do is to work more. That is the only way to make bread and meat. He thought the biggest mistake he ever made was when he quit the blacksmith trade. He did not want to be understood as opposed to education, it took a smart man to be a farmer. He believed he could run the state government very well, but if he had sense enough to run a four mule farm he hoped somebody would kill him. In reference to the $2,500 appropriated to the old agricultural society, he said it belonged to the present society, and ought to be paid to it. Not only ought they to get it now, but they ought to get back rations. If the executive would not give it to them, they ought to get an executive that will. He was not a candidate himself, and did not expect to be, but he hoped to live long enough to see a man in the executive chair who had the moral courage to do right. He urged the convention to insist on a geological survey of the state. The people of Georgia don't know what is in the ground, and they ought to find out. This matter had been frequently brought to the attention of the legislature, and they had continually ignored it. He was talking about this not because he wanted to go to the legislature, for he did not, but would stand in with the people of Muscogee county in sending the right kind of men there.

Other members discussed the labor question.

A memorial resolution on the death of Judge T. G. Holt and Major Mark A. Cooper were adopted.

The report of the executive committee was submitted. It says that the committee has decided to hold another state fair. It also says the treasurer has on hand about eight thousand dollars.

The usual resolutions of thanks were adopted and the convention adjourned sine die.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

CLAYTON, February 10.—[Special.]—Dr. B. W. Bell died last night at 8 o'clock after a long and severe illness. He leaves a wife, son and two daughters, many relatives and a host of friends, to mourn his demise.

SAVANNAH, February 10.—[Special.]—Thos. Smith, an old constable, magistrate and deputy sheriff, well known to the fraternity in Atlanta, died last night. He was a member of the 5th Georgia cavalry during the war.

ATHENS, February 10.—[Special.]—Tom Baker, at one time the chief of police of Athens, died in Madison county last Tuesday.

BLAKELY, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Judge Benjamin W. Fryer, one of the oldest citizens of the county, died on Sunday morning last, after a short illness. He was buried with Masonic honors on yesterday, a large concourse of friends witnessing the impressive ceremonies.

The numerous friends and relatives of Mrs. Walter R. Graham nee Miss Hannie Perry, of Fort Gaines, were saddened beyond expression at the announcement of her death this morning. But a few short weeks ago she spent several days in the city—then in the bloom of health.

AT the Baltimore charity ball President Cleveland was afraid to venture upon the smooth waxed floor, fearing that he would slip. He sat in a box.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

Notes of Interest Condensed from our State Exchanges.

The colored Baptists of Fairburn are building a new church.

The grand jury of Haralson county has found eighteen indictments.

B. F. White, of Suwanee, has failed. S. C. Smith, of Lawrenceville, is the assignee.

The farmers of Campbell county will meet on the 20th to organize a county agricultural association.

Mr. James A. Joiner has become associated with Mr. David J. Thaxton in the publication of the Jackson Argus.

Della Young, the five year old daughter of Addie Young, colored, of Cedartown, was fatally burned Sunday.

Dougherty Hutching, the noted Atlanta barber, was in Lawrenceville last week, to visit his aged mother who is expected to die.

There is a movement being made by the Cherokee Iron company to establish a colony on a tract of 16,000 acres of land in Polk county.

Seaborn Weaver was arrested on the 5th instant by United States Deputy Marshal G. W. Grant, in Habersham county, near the Rabun line, charged with perjury. Weaver was intoxicated when arrested and made two desperate efforts to escape.

Mr. McCandless, the analytic chemist of Atlanta, who analyzed the contents of the stomach of the poisoned negro, Charles Mays, who died near Indian Spring, some time ago, charged Butts county $500 for making said analyses. Judge Carmichael has refused to order it paid.

Mr. C. W. C. Wright, who was tried in Monroe court last year for the murder of W. J. N. Ham and sentenced for three years, and who was out under bond pending the motion for a new trial, which motion is now before the supreme court, was on Thursday surrendered by his bondsmen to the sheriff and is now in jail.

On Wednesday morning while Deputy Sheriff J. H. King and Constable Vinson, of Monroe county, were returning to the jail with William D. Smith, who had been before the court and committed for the burglary at Bolingbroke last week, the prisoner, taking advantage while Mr. King was opening the jail yard gate, tried what virtue there was in a swift run. Deputy Jim being himself swift of foot, pursued the fleeing prisoner, und when in the act of grasping his man, stepped into a small gully and fell. Rising, he still pursued the fugitive, who ran against and fell over a barbed wire fence, which put a stop to Jim's pursuit, and gave the prisoner his liberty.

Last Saturday night, at Turner & Hudson's store, Douglasville, while the auction sale was in progress, a crowd of small boys, from ten to fifteen years old, congregated near the front door, when suddenly the crowd in the house was startled by the report of a pistol in their midst. Little Tommie Pool, aged about thirteen, walked out of the house, and in a moment returned, saying he had been shot by some one; he did not know whom. He was placed on a counter and Drs. Selman and Whitety examined the wound, and it was made by a 22-caliber ball, and located in his fifth breast, just above the heart. An examination of the wound showed that the ball ranged upward, and the little sufferer was immediately taken to his father's residence. After the little fellow's wound had been properly attended to, he dumbfounded his father by admitting that he had shot himself, and told where he had hidden the pistol. He had the pistol in his pocket, barrel upwards, and in attempting to draw it from his pocket the hammer caught in his clothing and exploded the cartridge. Some gentlemen present, who suspected the truth of the matter, took lights and found the pistol where he afterwards said he had put it.

Rome Bulletin: After traveling the country over and visiting all the educational centers of America, Mr. Hurst returns to his quiet country home in Collard Valley, and sends his wonderful magnetic daughter, Miss Lula Hurst, to Shorter college to take a thorough collegiate course. Mr. Hurst was doubtless able to have selected any one of the most famous female institutes of the east, but he knew old Shorter by her fruit. Of course the announcement that Miss Hurst had entered Shorter college revived the old interest our people took in the movements of the young lady when she was before the footlights. The public was curious to know something of Miss Hurst's intentions for the future. With a desire to satisfy this curiosity a Bulletin man called at the college yesterday morning and asked Dr. Gwaltney, the able president, his permission for an interview with Miss Lula. I felt confident that the doctor was going to say "no," and sure enough he did say "no," in a very pleasant way. But I knew that he meant it. "I don't think that it is right to pull the young lady out from the privacy of her study-room to again endure the unpleasant criticisms of a curious public. She is a pupil of Shorter college now, a seeker after knowledge and not after notoriety. And as Miss Hurst is within the walls of this institute and under my charge she shall be protected from the critical gaze of the curious public." That was what he said. Of course I admire the feelings of delicacy which prompted Dr. Gwaltney to refuse the interview.

A Fresh Batch of Convicts.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—W. H. Turner, a guard from the penitentiary, who arrived here the preceding evening, left this morning for Atlanta with the following prisoners, convicted from the present term of the court: Henry Duncan, murder, plead guilty to voluntary manslaughter, sentenced for five years; Samuel Middleton, burglary, sentenced to two years; Major Hayes, assault with intent to murder a policeman of the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad force, sentenced to ten years; Harman Williams, larceny, sentenced to four years; William Carter, larceny; sentenced to four years; Richard Warnock, alias Richard Harley, highway robbery, sentenced to fifteen years.

Put Into Jail.

LEXINGTON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Sheriff Maxwell went over in Madison county and brought one Upsia Sims, colored, and jailed him last night. He is a bad negro, lived in this county most all his life. He resisted arrest and was shot by the sheriff of Madison county, in self defense. The wound is not dangerous, being a flesh wound. He has been guilty of many little offenses, and should be dealt with.

Scooping the Moonshiners.

CLAYTON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshal A. C. Godfrey, "scooped" in Calvin Smith yesterday for violation of the revenue laws, and is on his way to Atlanta this morning with Mr. Smith before him, to hear what Judge H. R. McCay has to say in reference to the matter.

A Fire in White County.

ATHENS, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—R. R. Asbury, a present citizen of White county, lost his large barn by fire on the 8th. All of his corn, fodder and hay, with several horses and a large number of cattle were burned.

GEORGIA BREVITIES.

Labor is very cheap in Athens. A good hand will work by the day for twenty-five cents, and $9 a year with rations.

A large number of negroes are moving to Athens to take advantage of the free schools.

Dr. Mark Willingham, of Athens, caught a great many carp out of his pond during the late freeze. He cut a hole in the ice and dropped a hook in and he soon had a fine string.

The senior class of the Athens university is the largest in many years, numbering forty-nine.

Mr. J. J. C. McMahan, of Crawford, is going to Florida to spend some time.

The citizens of Athens are well pleased with the appointment of W. B. Burnett, postmaster.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE
Cod Liver Oil, With Hypophosphites.
Very Palatable and Increases Flesh.
DR. F.H. CLEMENT, Brighton, Ills., says: "Scott's Emulsion is the best I have ever prescribed. It is very palatable, easily assimilated and gives strength and flesh to the patient.

THE FAYETTE TRAGEDY.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

George W. Venable Goes to the House of Mat Harris and is Shot Dead—Two Others Shot in a Subsequent Attack—Other News From Different Parts of the State, Etc.

JONESBORO, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—George W. Venable and W. D. Dulin made a visit to Fayette county Monday eve. They passed the house of John Davenport and Matt Harris, and on to Joe Graves's distillery. They got some whisky and came back to Harris and Davenport's. They were invited to stay all night, but declined, and came on toward Jonesboro. One mile this side of Davenport's their buggy broke down and Venable went back to the house of Harris for help. When he got back to Harris's house it was dark, and Venable called at the gate. Harris inquired who it was, and upon Venable giving his name he was fired upon by Harris, the whole charge taking effect in the stomach and bowels. Some time during the night, W. D. Dulin, who was with Venable, went back in search of him, and found him in almost a dying condition. He had him moved to a Mr. Brogden's, and came to this city for help and to report. Dulin returned to Venable next morning, and when he arrived in the settlement he was fired upon twice by the Davenport boys, and is seriously and critically wounded, but may recover. George Venable died this evening at 3 o'clock. Dulin is doing as well as could be expected. E. M. Venable was also shot through the nose at the time that Dulin was shot. His wound is slight. There are many reports concerning the cause of the difficulty, but the best information is that Matt Harris suspected that Venable and his (Harris's) wife were on too friendly terms. Harris's wife is a daughter of John Davenport and a sister to the Davenport boys. The Venable boys are sons of Dr. John Venable. This affair is much regretted. This is about the facts as gotten from the parties. Geo. Venable was conscious to the last, and talked freely about it.

THE VICTIMS OF A MAD DOG.

A Mule Dies From Its Bite—A Lady Still Lives.

ELBERTON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Some forty or fifty days ago a mule belonging to Charles Martin, in the lower part of this county, was bitten by a rabid dog. It did not show any signs of hydrophobia until about three days ago when it began to suffer intensely, actually biting all the skin and meat off of its legs as far as it could reach them, leaving the bones perfectly bare. The mule died in about forty-eight hours after the first attack. The same dog bit a lady, Mrs. Thomas Davis, about the same time, but she has not been effected anyway seriously yet, though she is very uneasy.

Playing With Powder.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—On last Saturday morning Billie Hutchins, son of Judge Hutchins, was badly burnt on the hands and arms and on the face by the bursting of a can of powder. The can was laying in the chip basket and some one in the house throwing in chips, not seeing the can, threw the same in the fire. Billie noticed it and seeing his three little sisters standing within a few inches of the fire, to save them from injury, snatched it from the flames, but it exploded in his hands before he could throw it out. Fortunately, however, for the children he threw it away from them and they escaped unhurt and he received a severe burn which has lain him up. Some one asked what he grabbed it for, and he answered, while almost suffocated and suffering intensely, that he did it to save his little sisters. Such heroism in one of his age is commendable and wonderfully remarkable.

Headforemost Into the Water.

DARIEN, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Captain Scott, of the British bark, Autocrat, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, says:

"On the evening of the 9th of December last, at Rouen, France, I had just given orders to heave up the anchor, and was busily preparing to set sail when the first mate, John Smith, of Hillsborough, Prince Edward's island, looking over the bow of the vessel, to ascertain what progress was being made with the anchor, slipped and went head first into the water. The evening was cold and stormy, and the ice forming on deck probably caused him to slip. The current was running at the rate of seven or eight miles per hour, and despite our efforts the body could not be found or seen. The Autocrat proceeded to sea the same evening."

Gone to Albany Penitentiary.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Special Deputy James B. Darnell, of Pickens, and Deputy Marshal Mitchell C. Hall, of this city, left today on the steamer with Thomas Johnson for Albany penitentiary.

An Old Bible.

From the Cedartown, Ga., Advertiser.

Rev. Dr. W. H. McIntosh, of this place, has shown us a Bible he possesses, which is a rare curiosity. It is 275 years old, printed at London, by Robert Barker, 1610, one year before the publication of "King James's Bible." Though bearing evidences of its great age, it is well preserved. Upon the fly leaf appears the name of William McWhir, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and celebrated teacher, who, three-quarters of a century ago, taught school in the now dead town of Sunbury, Liberty county, Ga. The volume contains the liturgy of the church of England, in black letter, with the red letter church calendar. The scriptures are in Roman letters, clear type, but with the peculiarities of the letters and spelling of that age, s being like f, w like v. Isaac is spelt Izhaka. Extensive annotations fill up the margins. Its pages are illustrated with initial letters engraved on wood, and other engravings of like kind, not excelled by any similar work of the present day. It is known as the "Geneva Bible," and in the translation differs but little from our present version.

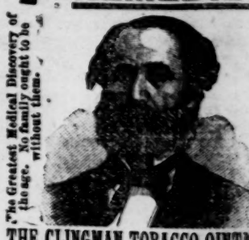
A Bad Gang.

From the Walton, Ga., News.

The wood near the Bold spring is a regular Sunday stamping ground for a gang of negro men, who congregate there whenever the weather will permit and play cards, supplementing their games, no doubt, with deep draughts of mean liquor, letting their money change hands frequently. On the approach of a white man, the grimbling crowd will spring to their feet and rapidly make off through the woods, skulking behind every bush, to avoid being recognized, and peeping out with impudent curiosity to find out who is frightening them away. To say the least, it is a disgusting sight as they go shambling off, their very movements, as you perceive them a hundred yards off, assuring you that they have been engaged in some low-down practice. As you approach the "roost," the ground is seen to be worn slick as they sat on their knees or lay at full length around the scene of Sabbath revelry. The "gaming table" is but a single long plank with the smoother side turned up. Every few yards of the ground are adorned with used-up and discarded cards which have figured in games long before played, some of the contestants who used them no doubt being now in their graves. This practice has been going on regulary for many years. If these same negroes did hard, honest work six days in the week, they would not feel like lounging about on the damp ground all day Sunday. It is quite natural to draw the conclusion that the sneak thieves, who never let a week pass without stealing from the country people who come to town in their wagons and make little purchases to take to their homes, are prominent in the nefarious gang of blacks.

IT is stated today that the Bell telephone will engage the services of ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, to confront ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio, in the great legal patent contest, Brains vs. brains here for a fact.

CLINGMAN'S TOBACCO REMEDIES



"The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them."

He made some of the most wonderful cures on record.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO OINTMENT
THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Cures all Wounds Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER
Prepared according to the most scientific principles of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the
CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.
DURHAM, N. C., U. S. A.

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MEMPHIS, BIRMINGHAM AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING,
P. O. DRAWER 218.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., January 30th, 1886.

MEMPHIS, BIRMINGHAM
—AND—
Atlantic Railroad Extension.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE UNdersigned and indorsed on the outside of the envelope "TENDER," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1886, for the Graduation, Masonry, Bridging, Trestles and Cross Ties for that part of the Memphis, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad lying between the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads, being about sixty (60) miles in length. Profiles and specifications can be seen at this office, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms. This Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
R. H. TEMPLE,
Chief Engineer.
til feb 15

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ROSADALIS has its ingredients published on every package. Show it to your Physician, and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent BLOOD PURIFIER.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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Sulphuric Acid
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Roofing and Paving Materials,
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ROOF COATINGS, VARNISHES, ETC.
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RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

feb1—dtf tues th

THE SUPREME COURT.

DESISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice; Hons. Samuel Hall and M. H. Blandford, Justices—Reported for the Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Francis et al. vs. Wood et al. Case, from City Court of Atlanta. Libel. Actions, Torts. Perjury. Malicious Arrest. False Imprisonment. Malicious Prosecution. Practice in Superior Court. Demurrer. Verdict. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Hall, J.—An affidavit made before a magistrate, charging the defendant with perjury, and made for the purpose of causing his arrest, will not furnish the basis of an action for libel, even if it be falsely and maliciously made. The proper remedy, where an affidavit is falsely and maliciously made in the course of a judicial proceeding, is not by suit for libel, but by conviction and punishment for perjury. The only exception is where an affidavit is made recklessly and maliciously before a court which has no jurisdiction in the matter and no power to entertain the proceedings. Odgers Lib. and Slan., pp. 191, 192, 193; 2 Add. Torts, §1092; 4 Co., 14 b; 18 C. B., 126.

(a.) This principle is not altered so as to give a right of action in libel for the making of such affidavits, because they are not enumerated among the privileged communications stated in Code, § 2980.

(b.) Where such an affidavit has led to a prosecution, arrest and imprisonment, such prosecution being initiated and conducted maliciously and without probable cause, for each and all of these wrongs an action will lie.

(c) Where an action was brought on several counts, the first being for libel on account of an affidavit falsely and maliciously sworn out, charging the plaintiff with perjury, and the other counts being for malicious arrest, malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, under the warrant issued on such an affidavit, the defendant might have demurred to the count based on the libel, but was not bound to do so; and a failure so to do would not amount to a waiver, or authorize a trial on that count. There was error in submitting the matters contained in this count to the jury and in charging that they might find thereon; and a verdict which evidently resulted, in large measure, from this count, although it was in conjunction with others which were good, cannot be allowed to stand.

Judgment reversed.

Hoke & Burton Smith, for plaintiffs in error.

Haygood & Martin; Speairs & Simmons, for defendants.

Dalton vs. Drake, ex'r. Complaint, from Oglethorpe. Pleadings. Verdict. Practice in Superior Court. Evidence. New Trial. Charge of Court. Statute of Limitations. Mutual Accounts. (Before Judge Pottle.)

Hall, J.—1. Although the plea in this case was unnecessarily full and redundant, and might, for all practical purposes, have been omitted, and the facts set forth by it would have been admissible under the general issue, yet it was not amenable to the charge of duplicity. The matter contained in it which is claimed to arise ex delicto amounted simply to an allegation that the plaintiff was guilty of a breach or abuse of trust in the management of the business of his principal, for services in connection with which he sued; and the overruling of the demurrer thereto was not error.

2. Where there were several pleas, and the jury found a general verdict in favor of the defendant, without specifying on which plea it was found, in order to take advantage of this omission, the plaintiff should have requested instructions from the court on that subject in his charge, or, when the verdict was returned, he should have called attention to the omission and asked that it be rectified. 66 Ga., 531; 67 Id., 624.

(a.) Interpreting the verdict in this case fairly in connection with the pleadings and the issues made thereby, it must be inferred that the jury found for the defendant on the plea of the general issue, as amplified, and not on the plea of the statute of limitations.

3. The testimony of Reynolds was properly admitted. It was not irrelevant, but tended to rebut the claim of the plaintiff of skill and efficiency in the management of the farm and operations connected therewith involved in this case. If its competency was doubtful, it should have been admitted and its weight left to the jury. Even if its admission were error, it was not so material as to require a new trial.

4. The various exceptions to the rejection of testimony were properly abandoned here, as without merit.

5. Where a witness testified to most of the facts stated in his affidavit appended to a motion for new trial as being newly discovered evidence, and such facts were merely cumulative, and no diligence was used by the movant in reference thereto, a new trial will not be granted on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

6. Where the charge of the court in respect to the statute of limitations was more applicable to the facts in the case and fully as favorable to the excepting party as a request to charge made by him, the refusal of such request will not authorize a new trial.

(a.) This court is not satisfied that a case of mutual dealings, in the legal sense of that term, was shown between the parties; nor is it necessary to decide what would have been the effect on the statute of limitations in this case, had it been so shown.

7. The verdict is in accordance with the law and the evidence.

Judgment affirmed.

John C. Reed; Barrow & Thomas; Hamilton McWhorter, for plaintiff in error.

J. T. Olive; H. T. Lewis, for defendant.

Benson vs. Gottheimer. Claim, from Wilkes, Landlord and Tenant. Contracts. Interest and Usury. Assignment. Liens. (Before Judge Lumpkin.)

Hall, J.—1. Where a landlord's special lien for supplies, money, etc., was assigned, and was foreclosed by the assignee and levied on the crop of the tenant, and a claim was interposed by one who purchased the crop from the tenant with full notice of the lien and its assignment, he could not defeat it by setting up that the real contract between the original parties was one of sale and not of renting, and that it was put in that form merely to conceal a charge of usury; the only thing in issue being the lien for supplies, and not the original contract for the rent.

(a) If the defendant in execution assigned only his place in the contract to the claimant and paid him a valuable consideration to assume his obligation, the claimant could not set up the defence of usury against the plaintiff's vendor; the assignment did not carry with it the right to make a defence on which the assignor refused to insist; and if the claimant had sought to purchase the right to carry on a litigation, it would have been champertous. 1 Kelly, 415; 4 Ga., 284, 286.

2. Where a landlord reserves in writing a special lien for supplies furnished, he can assign the same in writing, under the act of 1875; and when so assigned, it may be enforced by the assignee just as it could have been enforced by the landlord. It makes no difference that the lien was transferred on the day it was made and before any supplies had been furnished by the landlord, the object of the assignment being to enable him to comply with his part of the contract. Besides, as to the remedy and the right to enforce the lien, the assignee becomes quoad hoc the landlord. Acts 1875, p. 20; Code, §1978. sub sec. 2.

Judgment affirmed.

Sims & Shubrick; Colley & Fortson, for plaintiff in error.

Hardeman & Irvin, for defendant.

McDougal vs. Sanders. Distress warrant, from Hart. Landlord and Tenant. Liens. Distress Warrant. (Before Judge Lumpkin.)

Hall, J.—If a landlord seeks to enforce by foreclosure a special lien on the crop grown on the rented premises, it is necessary to allege a demand and refusal to pay the rent; but where a landlord merely proceeds to acquire a general lien by the issuance and levy of a distress warrant on any property belonging to the defendant, such an averment is not necessary. Code, §§1977, 1991, 2285, 2286, 4082.

(a.) An affidavit to obtain a distress warrant alleged the indebtedness for the rent of the premises; that it was to be paid in cotton; that cotton was made on the land in the year for which the rent accrued and on which the defendant lived in that year; and that the sum agreed to be paid "is now due." The warrant commanded the officer executing it "to levy on and sell, as provided by law, a sufficiency of the property" of the defendant to made the sum claimed, together with costs. The levy was upon seed cotton gathered and cotton and corn in the field cultivated that year by the defendant, all seized as his property:

Held, that this was a proceeding to enforce a general lien on the defendant's property, and not to enforce a landlord's special lien on the crops raised that year; and it should not have been dismissed for want of an averment of demand and refusal to pay. 65 Ga., 739; Code, § 1977; 55 Ga., 655; 57 Id., 31.

(a.) It does not follow from § 1977 of the Code that one having, as a landlord, a right to rent, which may be either a special or a general lien, is obliged to adopt the remedy for the enforcement of the former in preference to that given to enforce the latter, or that, where he has two demands for rent, one a special and the other a general lien, he may not include and enforce both in one distress warrant. He is not compelled, but has the option, to do so.

(b) The case of Lathrop & Co., vs. Clewis, 63 Ga. 282, is not analogous to the present case.

Judgment reversed.

John H. Skelton; John P. Shannon, for plaintiff in error.

McCurry & Proffit, by brief, for defendant.

Baker et al., adm'rs, vs. Thompson et al. Claim, from Warren. Process. Nullities. Practice in Superior Court. Waiver. Estoppel. New Trial. (Before Judge Lumpkin.)

Hall, J.—A suit was brought and process regularly issued, returnable to the next term of the court, but no service was perfected. The omission having been discovered at the trial term, an order was passed by the court, the effect of which was to make the case returnable to the next succeeding term, and to afford the party an opportunity to have the writ served. The clerk neither changed the date of the original process nor appended a new process, nor did he attach this order to the original writ and copy, but the writ as it stood was served twenty days before the term to which it was last made returnable, and at the trial term, there being no appearance or defence, a judgment by default was rendered. This was acquiesced in for ten years, when, a levy having been made and claim interposed, a motion was made to reject the execution from evidence, on the ground that the process was void:

Held, that, although the process, as served, was irregular, and may have been illegal as not following the requirements of the law, it was not void. It could have been amended, and the defendant having notice of the pendency of the suit, and having failed to object in time to these defects, and having suffered judgment to go against him, without urging them, he thereby waived them, and they were cured by the judgment, and having acquiesced in it, he was estopped from calling it in question; it was binding between the parties, and, in the absence of fraud, was binding upon third persons. Code, §§3345, 206; Cobb's Dig., 488; 45 Ga., 298, 299; 51 Id., 203; Williams vs. Buchanan & Bro. (present term).

(a,) The court below, having first ruled the process to be void, was right in correcting this ruling by granting a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

W. D. Tutt, E. P. Davis; James A. Harley, for Plaintiffs in error,

James Whitehead, for defendants.

Miller vs. Redwine et. al. Equity, from Fulton. Trusts and Trustees. Mortgages. Liens. Powers. Interest and Usury. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Blandford, J.—1. A trustee is invested with sufficient power to execute the trust, and in order to determine the power of the trustee, the court will look into the character of the trust estate. Therefore, where a will bequeathed to a married woman and her children a lease held by the testatrix on a hotel and also the furniture contained therein and all the live stock about said hotel and all the accounts and debts of every kind and real and personal property belonging to said testatrix at the time of her death, and appointed the husband of the married woman, who was the son of the testatrix, as executor, "to carry into effect my wishes as above expressed," and concluded thus: "I also appoint Ebenezer T. White, trustee, to hold said property for the said Sallie A. White and her children, with the right to sell said property and re-invest the same for the benefit of his cestuis que trust at any time, without an order of court for that purpose:"

Held that the trustee had power to mortgage the trust property to raise money to carry on the hotel business. Code, §2340; 2 Kelly, 383.

2. Where the trustee purchased furniture for the trust estate from one Miller, and was to execute a writing whereby Miller was to retain the goods until they were paid for, but this was not done, and where the wife individually purchased furniture from one Snook, and agreed to give him a writing whereby he was to retain the title until the goods were paid for, and where a mortgage was made to one Redwine, covering both the trust property and the property bought by the wife, and two mortgages were made to one Ricks, covering the trust property, and on the final hearing of a bill to distribute the fund arising from the sale of the property, it was decreed that Redwine should first be paid, and no exception to this was taken, and it was held that the mortgage liens of Ricks were valid as to the trust property:

Held that Snook, having sold to the wife individually, had no equitable claim upon the proceeds of the furniture sold by Miller to the trustee; and a judgment therefor in favor of Snook against Miller was erroneous.

3. Held, further, that the last mortgage of Ricks should have been purged of all usury and reduced to the amount of money loaned by him to the trustee.

Judgment reversed with directions.

L. W. Thomas; Ab[illegible] & Smith, for plaintiff in error.

W. I. Heyward; Hoke & Burton Smith; A. M. Speer; Haygood & Martin, for defendants.

Savannah Bank and Trust Co. vs. Hartridge. Complaint, from City Court of Savannah. Principal and Agent. Banks. Notice. Contracts. Charge of Court. Verdict. (Before Judge Harden.)

Blandford, J.—When this case was formerly before this court (September Term, 1884), it was held that, where a rule of a bank prohibited an officer therein from becoming its debtor, and its cashier, desiring to obtain money from the bank to purchase railroad stock, made an agreement with a third party by which the latter should purchase two hundred shares of stock, the cashier advancing the money of the bank to pay therefor, and that such third person should give his note to the bank for the money, and deposit the stock as collateral security; and where this was done, and the cashier assumed the payment of the note, the stock being his; and where both parties knew the rule of the bank, this was an illegal transaction between the cashier and the third party, and the knowledge of the cashier in respect to it was not the knowledge of the bank, and did not bind it. Code §3151.

(a.) On a second trial it did not appear that the bank in any manner acquiesced in, consented to or ratified anything which the cashier and the third party did, further than to hold the note of the third party and the securities pledged for its payment, which it had a right to do; and the charge of the court in respect to the plea of recoupment or set-off, which plea alleged that the third party applied to the cashier to sell the stock; that the latter agreed, but subsequently refused to confirm the sale or deliver the stock; and that it subsequently depreciated in value; and which sought to recoup the damage against the bank's suit on the note, was erroneous, as being based on a hypothetical state of facts not warranted by the evidence.

2. The request to charge set out in the thirty-third ground of the motion for new trial was legal and pertinent, and should have been given by the court.

3. The verdict of the jury is wholly without evidence to support it, and a new trial should have been granted on that ground. The last trial of this case developed no new facts, and the former ruling controls it.

Judgment reversed.

Chisholm & Erwin, for plaintiff in error.

Geo. A. Mercer, for defendant.

Lary vs. Lewis. Equity, from Hancock. Contracts. Rents. Mesne Profits. Practice in Supreme Court. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Lumpkin.)

Blandford, J.—An owner of land was indebted to several persons about fourteen hundred dollars, and one of his creditors agreed with him that, if the debtor would make him a deed to certain land, he would take up the indebtedness and give time to the debtor to repay it, and that he would reconvey the land to the debtor when the latter paid the fourteen hundred dollars. The debtor made the deed, but the creditor refused to comply with his part of the bargain. He took possession of the land and held it during the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885. In the year 1882 he received only $150 for the land, but it was worth $250 per annum. The creditor testified that he was willing to make a deed, if the debtor would pay him the fourteen hundred dollars. The jury found that a title be made upon payment of $470, which was reached by deducting from the total amount due the creditor $250 per annum for the land:

Held, that only $150 should have been charged for rent for the year 1883, which would make the sum to be paid in order to obtain a title $570. If the defendant in error will amend the decree so as to make that the amount to be paid, the judgment will be affirmed; otherwise it will be reversed.

(a.) This case was tried upon the evidence, without reference to the pleadings, and a new trial was asked upon the ground alone that the verdict was not supported by the evidence.

Judgment affirmed on condition.

Jordan & Lewis; C. W. DuBose; Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

Reese & Little, for defendant.

Central Railroad vs. Dwight Mfg. Co. Complaint, from Fulton. Railroads. Damages. Negligence. Contracts. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Blandford, J.—Where a shipper contracted with a railroad company to ship two hundred bales of cotton from Atlanta, Ga., to Chicopee, Mass., over a certain route, at a given price, and delivered to cotton to the railroad company, and afterwards a bill of lading was sent to the shipper, the liability of the railroad company was that of a common carrier to transport the cotton from the initial point to its destination; and it could not limit its liability by inserting in the bill of lading a provision that, for all loss or damage occurring in the transit, the legal remedy should be sought and held only against the particular carrier in whose custody the cotton might be at the time thereof, there being no express contract to that effect, the bill of lading being signed only by the agent of the company, and not having been agreed to by the shipper. Code, §§3066, 2068; 36 Ga., 532; 68 Id, 350; 66 Id., 488; 70 Id., 523.

Judgment affirmed.

Jackson & King, for plaintiffs in error.

B. F. Abbott, for defendant.

Georgia Railroad vs. Mitchell. Case, from Fulton. Practice in Supreme Court. Practice in Superior Court. New trial.

Blandford, J.—The 49th rule of the superior court requires a person applying for a new trial to make out a brief of the oral and a copy of the written evidence, which shall be filed under the approval of the judge who tried the case, and then it became a part of the record in the case, and may be certified by the clerk as such. It is not a compliance with this rule for parties to agree, and the court to order, that a part of the evidence may be omitted from the brief, and if the case should be brought to the supreme court, that the clerk may copy such evidence in the record. If any portion of the evidence should be left out of the brief, but should subsequently be attached thereto and approved by the judge, this might suffice; but where interrogatories never were attached to the brief of evidence, but the clerk found them in his office, and, under agreement of counsel and the order of the court made when the brief of evidence was presented for approval, the clerk copied such interrogatories and embraced the copy in the transcript of the record sent to this court, this was not sufficient. 66 Ga., 634.

(a.) This court is less reluctant to dismiss the writ of error, because, from a careful inspection of the record, it appears that substantial justice has been done by the verdict and judgment rendered.

Writ of error dismissed.

J. B. Cumming; Hillyer & Bro., for plaintiff in error.

A. H. Cox; J. H. Lumpkin, for defendant.

Cox vs. Cody & Co. et al. Equity, from Warren. Evidence. Year's Support. Homestead. Title. (Before Judge Roney.)

Blandford, J.—1. Where objection was made to the introduction in evidence of an exemplification from the records of the court of ordinary, showing the setting apart of a year's support, on the ground that the order did not recite the names of the administrators upon whom the application was served, it appearing that the administrators of the decedent, out of whose estate the year's support was asked, acknowledged service on the application, the objection was properly overruled.

(a.) Although there may be a ground of objection to testimrny which would have been good if made, yet if the objection made be not good, it will be overruled.

2. Where land was set apart to a widow as a twelve months' support for herself and minor children, she had the right to sell and convey the title; and where she also had the land set apart as a homestead to her, as the head of a family consisting of herself and minor children, and conveyed the same in 1871, with the approval of the ordinary, she, at the same time, had the right to sell the property as the twelve months' support; and all the title to the land passed to her vendees.

Judgment affirmed.

Seaborn Reese; J. T. Jordan; Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

James Whitehead, for defendants.

O'Brien vs. Whitehead et al. Claim from Hancock. Attorney and Client. Liens. (Before Judge Lumpkin.)

Blandford, J.—Complainant in an equity case obtained that, upon paying the defendant two thousand dollars within six months, the latter should convey to him a certain tract of land, the defendant having contended in the litigation that the complainant should pay him $4,500. Complainant's attorneys recorded their lien against the land. Complainant procured a third party to advance the money due under the decree; defendant conveyed the land to the plaintiff, who conveyed it to the third party as security for the money so advanced. The attorneys foreclosed their lien and caused the land to be levied on, and a claim was interposed:

Held that the lien of the attorneys attached to the land when it was conveyed to the complainant, and followed it into the hands of the person to whom the complainant conveyed it.

Judgment affirmed.

James A. Harley, for plaintiff in error.

Reese & Little; Jordan & Lewis, for defendants.

Henderson, by next friend, vs. Francis et al. Case, from City Court of Atlanta. Charge of Court. Practice in Superior Court. Evidence. Pleadings. Justification. Malicious Arrest. Malicious Prosecution. Verdict. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Blandford, J.—1. The charge of the court in this case was full and fair, and covered all the issues in the case.

2. When the court has fully and fairly charged the law of the case, he is not bound to recharge the jury at the instance of either party, however legal and pertinent a request offered may be.

3. The plea of justification filed in this case was similar to that filed in the case of the Ocean Steamship company vs Williams, 69 Ga., 251, and entitled the defendant to open and conclude the argument.

4. Where counsel for plaintiff introduced in evidence the testimony of certain witnesses which had been taken before a committing court, but which had not been read to the jury, if it was error to refuse to allow them to withdraw a portion of such testimony from evidence, it did no injury, as counsel for defendants could have put the same in evidence. Counsel for plaintiff were bound only to read so much of the testimony as they might desire, and defendant's could have done likewise.

5. Actions for malicious arrest and prosecution are not favored by the courts; and when it not only appears that there was probable cause to induce the prosecution, but it is satisfactorily shown that the plaintiff was guilty of the offense charged against him, the action cannot be maintained.

(a) The verdict for the defendants was demanded by the evidence in this case.

Judgment affirmed.

Haygood & Martin; Speairs & Simmons, for plaintiffs in error.

Hoke & Burton Smith, for defendants.

Bellamy vs. City of Atlanta. Case, from City Court of Atlanta. Charge of Court. Municipal Corporations. Streets and Sidewalks. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Blandford, J.—The charge of the court in this case was not a full and fair presentation of the law applicable to it. It was argumentative, and presented the law more favorably to the defendant than it was entitled to.

2. It is the duty of city to keep its streets and sidewalks in a reasonable safe condition, so that a person can pass thereon in safety by day or night; and for neglect to do so it will be liable for injuries caused thereby. If the defect has existed for some time, the city is chargeable with notice thereof, and if it could have ascertained the defect, its failure to do so is negligence on its part, and its liability is the same as if it had notice of such defect. It was therefore, error to charge that "the defect must have been of such a character, so open and so notorious, and existed such a length of time in the judgment of the jury, to charge the city with notice."

Judgment reversed.

Read & Candler; Reuben Arnold, for plaintiff in error.

W. T. Newman; E. A. Angier, for defendant.

Wickson vs. Williams, et al. Appeal, from Madison. New Trial. (Before Judge Lumpkin.)

Blandford, J.—The plea to an action being failure of consideration, the evidence being conflicting, the jury having found in favor of the defendant, and the presiding judge having exercised his discretion in refusing to grant a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to law and the evidence, this court will not interfere.

Judgment affirmed.

Barrow & Thomas, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendants.

Decision Rendered Wednesday, February 10, 1886.

Seymour et al. vs. Almond et al Prohibition, from Elbert. Elections. Ordinary. Prohibition. Equity. Courts. Officers. (Before Judge Lumpkin.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. The writ of prohibition issues only to prohibit action by an inferior court. The ordinary, in respect to an election to decide the question of fence or no fence, is not a court, but an officer of the body politic of the state, to whom is confided the ordering, supervision and announcement of the result of an election on that issue.

2. If he acted in these matters as a court, the writ of prohibition would issue only to stop him from acting as such, if the subject matter was beyond his jurisdiction. In this case, the subject matter is entirely within the jurisdiction of this officer and none other.

3. No court is permitted by the statute, authorizing this election and the decision thereon by the ordinary, to interfere therein. This court so decided, and at a subsequent session, the legislature have not altered the statute so construed.

4. Even if the superior court had jurisdictional power to intervene by prohibition, it ought not to do so before some action by the ordinary was had, indicating plainly that that officer would adjudicate, if a judicial officer, or would act, if a mere official quoad hoc of the political power of the state, contrary to right, justice and truth, so plainly showing that he would so act or adjudge as to overcome the presumption that every public officer will do right until the contrary is manifest. 3 Chitty's Bl., 111-114; Wells Jur., §§516, 517, 48; High Ex. Rem., §§768, 771, 772, 777, 780, 782, 784, 790; Wood Mand., 101, 113, 115, 148, 149; Code, §3209; 61 Ga., 156; Code, §1455; 69 Ga., 280, 283; 71 Id., 205; Skrine et al. vs. Jackson et al.; Caldwell et al vs. Barrett et al., (September term, 1884).

Judgment affirmed.

W. M. & M. P. Reese; John T. Osborn; John C. Reed, for plaintiffs in error.

J. P. Shannon; J. N. Worley; H. J. Brewer; H. A. Roebuck; W. N. Harris; F. H. Colley, for defendants.

A lame back is not a pleasant companion, but St. Jacobs Oil will drive it away.

MISS CLARA MORRIS talks of tempting fortune in London in the spring.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert for his private use. Their reputation is such to-day that they have become generally known as the best appetizing tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons

THE Rev. Phillips Brooks' Boston church, Trinity, has cost $750,000 so far.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "There is nothing to be compared with them."—Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind.

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THE Norwich Bulletin says that during the last fifteen months about $33,000 income from the late John F. Slater fund has been expended on thirty-one schools for colored children in the south.

A Cure of Pneumonia.
Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with Pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could not could not live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering a permanent cure was effected.

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Atlanta, Ga., January 6, 1886.—Messrs. J. M. Hunnicutt & Co.: I have been a sufferer with kidney troubles for seventeen years, and have been treated by prominent physicians of this state and Alabama. I have used large quantities of medicines advertised to cure blood and kidney diseases, without receiving the slightest benefit. About six weeks ago I suffered such intense pain—scarcely being able to breathe at times—I concluded to try "Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure," and after using one bottle was entirely and absolutely cured, and for the first time in seventeen years I am without the slightest pain, and earnestly recommend all who suffer to give your cure a trial. Yours truly,
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A RARE CHANCE FOR LIQUOR DEALERS and hotel keepers—The Union hotel and saloon, fronting both the passenger depots of the Missouri Pacific and the Texas and St. Louis railroads, one of the best business stands in the flourishing city of Waco, McLennan county, the gem city of Texas, is hereby offered for sale, the present proprietor wishing to retire from business. Prohibition has been badly defeated last fall in the county—no more danger. Rent reasonable. Respectable parties may apply. Chas. Lemke, Waco, Texas. 1w

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WANTED AS ACCOUNTANT IN A PRIVATE banking house.—A young man of good education and with experience in general banking. An acquaintance with British and New York methods preferred. Address, stating salary expected, age, etc., etc., C. J. & C., care Constitution. thu sun

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WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START A new business at their homes; can be done evenings and learned in an hour; any person making less than 10c. to 50c. an hour should send 10c. at once for a package of samples of goods and 24 working samples (formulas) to commence on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN EVERY STATE OF the union to represent a paint manufacturing establishment having several specialties that are popular and easy selling. Can be handled alone or in connection with other goods. Address the Wm. B. Price Manufacturing company, Baltimore, Md.

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NURSE WANTED—A TIDY AND EXPERIENCED nurse for two children. Must sleep in house; good wages and good home for suitable person. Apply to 105 Washington st. thur sun

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A YOUNG MAN WITH REFERENCE DESIRES A permanent situation as clerk; willing to make himself generally useful. Address Clerk, this office.

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WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as housekeeper or mother's help. Good needle woman. Address box 130, Bath, S. C. 3t

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REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY place in West End yesterday my setter bitch named Bounce. She has black head marked with tan, rest of body white. Reward will be paid to any one returning her to W. J. Heyward, Hill building, city. 2t

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ATLANTA BONDS WANTED—FROM TEN TO fifteen thousand of Atlanta city bonds or other first class securities. State fully as to price and time the bond has to run. Address J. H. N., 24 S. Broad st., Atlanta. thu frisun

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WANTED—100 FAMILIES TO CALL FOR trial packages Bacot's Best Liver pills, at drug store of Bradfield & Ware, or Magnus & Hightower.

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FOR SALE—ONE GOOD MILK COW WITH young calf. Apply at Stamps' Stock Yard, 295 West Peters street.

HANDSOME IRON SAFE—COMBINATION lock—16x11x11½ inside, $60 in four payments of $15 each; no interest. P. Cook, Jr., 64 S Broad st. 1

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

Indications for the South Atlantic States, taken at 1 o'clock, a. m.: Cloudy weather; local rains, slightly colder weather, northeasterly winds. East gulf: Light local rains followed by fair colder weather, variable winds, preceded by easterly winds in eastern portion. Rising barometer.

A MEETING of Englishmen and Scotchmen was held in London last night for the purpose of aiding the movement for home-rule in Ireland. It was presided over by Lord Ashburnham.

SEATTLE is an armed camp. Federal soldiers keep the anti-Chinese champions quiet, but as soon as the troops are withdrawn the work of expelling the Chinese will be resumed.

THE funeral of General Hancock, in keeping with his life, will be unassuming. There will be no unnecessary display of bunting, and only the sincere grief of true friends will be in place on that sad occasion.

THE mob seems to be irrepressible in London. Thousands of hungry workmen had possession of the streets of the city again on yesterday. The aristocracy must care for the poor if they would care for themselves.

MR. DORSHEIMER very sensibly preferred his newspaper to the office that the president had conferred upon him. The office of United States district attorney for New York is one of honor and importance, but the control of a morning paper in such a city as New York beats it out of sight. The lack of confirmation had nothing to do with Mr. Dorsheimer's resignation.

THERE is a revival of the dueling craze in Paris. Within the past ten days fourteen duels have taken place in that city. This barbarous custom is forbidden by law, but society sustains it, and in all countries law is powerless when society is arrayed against it. A French duel, however, is not very dangerous, as it is generally fought with swords and comes to an end when the first blood is drawn.

THE appointment in England to cabinet positions of Mr. John Morley, a home-ruler, and of Mr. Broadhurst, an ex-stone cutter, is putting the upper circles of that country in a frame of mind. They will become accustomed to such appointments very soon, however. This must necessarily be so, or else a republic will come along that will be very damaging to the aforesaid upper circles. The home-ruler and the workingmen are coming into power by degrees under the admirable rule of the Grand Old Man.

Local Option in Washington.

The mere intimation that Senator Colquitt would introduce a local option bill to be submitted to a vote in the district of Columbia, has created a deep sensation in the nation's capital, and made people forget even "Pan-Electric" and other subjects of current interest. Our junior senator has raised a storm, or struck a popular chord, and his proposition is on every tongue.

Governor Colquitt has not, however, introduced a bill on this subject, and he says he has no intention of introducing so stringent a measure as the one so freely adopted in this state. He desires to suppress the doggeries only of Washington—the barrooms which ruin not young clerks alone, but able statesmen as well. He proposes to make no effort until he ascertains that a healthy public sentiment is in favor of a prohibition movement, and then the whole subject must be submitted to a popular vote. If the people want a limited form of prohibition, he thinks they should be permitted to have it—otherwise it should not be applied at all.

What its chances of passage are it is difficult as yet to determine. Mr. Blair, of the senate district committee, will support it, but Messrs. Rowell, Heard and Campbell, of the house district committee, favor high license, If the bill becomes a law, it will be stubbornly contested before the people. Mr. Fred Hugle, president of the citizens' protective association, an organization composed of the saloon keepers of the city, is opposed to it, because he "does not think it would be right for this community (Washington city) to tell me that I cannot take a drink." He proposes to let congress know what is the public sentiment of the city on the subject. Mr. H. B. Moulton, a well known temperance man, thinks, however, that it will be accepted by the district if a fair vote and a fair count can be had. In 1842 the question was decided affirmatively, but the decision was beaten by chicanery. Captain Vernon, of the police force, would have the proposed law strong in penalties. Senator Colquitt himself tells the temperance people of Washington that if they determine to have prohibition and will fight for it, they will surely gain it, if not this year, then certainly next year, or the year afterwards. Pluck and perseverance in the advocates of temperance are all that, in his opinion, is needed to ensure victory.

Executive Reasons and Rights.

Senator Sherman's recent speech in regard to the rights of the executive and the senate is a very clever piece of pettifogging. The arguments he employed had been previously mapped out by Mr. Edmunds, and while Sherman put them more forcibly than Edmunds could hope to do, they bear the ear-marks of the narrow-minded senator from Vermont.

While declaring that the senate had no right to say to another department of the government, "why did you do this thing?" Senator Sherman maintained that the senate had a right to demand the papers bearing on removals made by the president. He went on to say:

> We do not claim to exercise any power whatever over the discretion of the president. We admit, even, that we do not ask for his reasons; but we have the power to control our own discretion. And we have a right to all the information we can get from the executive department to enlighten us. Nobody proposes to control the exercise of the president's discretion—nobody. He is as independent as we are. But he must not control our discretion. He must not prevent us from having the same sources of information that he has. He makes the nomination. Why did he make that nomination? Was the old incumbent an unfit man, a corrupt man, a thief, a defaulter, or the like? Our discretion ought to be enlightened by all the information that the president has. I say, therefore, that we have the right to call for that information. At the same time we should be, to the president, always courteous; and if he should give any reason for withholding a paper, for example, because it is marked "confidential," I should not object to that. If there are papers not meant for the public eye, and he should chose to withhold those, as a matter of confidence, I would say that that was probably a case for the exercise of discretion. If he should say, "I do not care to talk about that; that came to me in confidence;" that is one thing. But when he says that papers upon which he acts, containing charges made boldly and openly, controlled his reason, controlled his conduct in making an appointment—papers on the public files, he has no right to withhold these papers merely because they came to him about an executive matter. He ought to give them to us unless they are in the nature of secret, confidential papers, coming to him privately. But they ought not to be filed; they ought not to be there to poison the fame of a man or to affect his family in future time. If they are not to be seen by us, they ought to be put into the waste-basket without action. That is what I always do with anonymous papers that come to me.

But the real point at issue is whether the senate has anything to do with the reasons or motives that prompt the president to make removals. As a matter of fact, the senate has not the slightest nor the remotest control over removals, and, consequently, can have no sort of interest in the reasons which have governed the president. The removal of an official is not before that body and cannot come before it in any shape. If the reasons for removal seem sufficient to the president that is an end of the matter so far as the removed official is concerned. There is no process by which the senate can reinstate him or restore him to office.

The senate may either confirm or reject his successor, but it cannot retain him in office. His successor is already in charge, and will remain in charge until the senate sees fit to confirm either his own nomination, or the nomination of some other person. The official removed by the president is out. His removal is an accomplished fact, and no matter to what extent the president might give his reasons, the senate would have no control over the matter. The senate has to do with nominations only, and these it may confirm or reject as it pleases, but it has nothing to do with removals, no control over them, no power to reinstate them, and, therefore, it has no right to demand the reasons that have actuated the president in vacating the offices.

Emblems and Things.

We find the following paragraph in a conspicuous place in the columns of our brilliant contemporary, the New York Sun:

> THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, describing a wedding at Toccoa, Ga., says that "in front of the altar was a beautiful floral umbrella, suspended by an invisible wire. Under this umbrella, so beautifully emblematic, the happy young couple pledged their marriage vows." How long have umbrellas been "beautifully emblematic" of weddings in Georgia?

That such flippancy as this should find a prominent place on the editorial page of a metropolitan newspaper is a fact calculated to make the judicious weep. We are perfectly willing that northern editors, who have never been in the south, should claim that they know all about this section. We are willing that they should pretend to have familiar acquaintance with the condition of the negro. We are willing, in short, to be misrepresented in various ways, but we respectfully but firmly draw the line at emblems.

No northern editor has a right to speak flippantly of our Georgian emblems, or to pretend to interpret them, or to attempt to cast ridicule upon them. We refuse, therefore, to respond to the flippancy of the Sun. We refuse to inform Mr. Dana how long umbrellas have been beautifully emblematic of weddings in Georgia. We will merely ask him why umbrellas are not as beautifully emblematic of weddings in Georgia as rubber shoes, goloshes and the like are emblematic of weddings at the north?

What does Sir Thomas Browne say? "When man and woman are joined together they should walk together, so that the shelter that shields one from sun and rain should shield the other also. Or, if there be no shelter, so that the inclemency endured by one should be endured by both. For it is this unity in suffering or in enjoyment which sanctifies the unity of two that have been made one."

We understand, of course, how the editor of the Sun feels about an umbrella. When Mr. Dana comes down town, he is in mortal dread lest his umbrella will fall into the hands of Amos Cummings, or W. M. Laffan. On the other hand, Messrs. Cummings and Laffan are compelled to hide their umbrellas in the press room to prevent them from falling in the hands of Mr. Dana; and so it goes. It is no wonder, therefore, that an umbrella is not regarded as an emblem of nuptial felicity in the Sun office. Moreover, the Sun has no doubt frequently observed that when a gentleman holds an umbrella over a lady he allows the water to drip on her clothes. All these things combine to give our esteemed contemporary a serious prejudice against the umbrella, not only as an emblem, but as a reality.

Matters, however, are vastly different in Georgia. In this Arcadian region the umbrella is truly and emphatically emblematic. It is regarded as property. It is known as a shelter. It keeps off the rain and sun. Long may the wedding umbrella wave!

The Hotel Lunatic.

Just at present the country seems to be afflicted with a new variety of cranks. The place selected by these disagreeable nuisances for their performances is generally a large hotel. They make their appearance quietly, register like other guests and make sensible inquiries about rooms, etc.

After conducting themselves a day or two with perfect propriety the cranks proceed to develop their peculiarities. They set fire to their beds, swallow poison, howl through the corridors at midnight, or scare the women into fits by wandering about in worse than opera bouffe costumes. These unwelcome boarders give the hotel-keepers no end of trouble. It is a difficult matter to deal with them satisfactorily or to get rid of them without serious trouble.

One of these lunatics in a Philadelphia hotel recently displayed such a spirit of accommodation as to win golden opinions from everybody. Late at night he turned up on the roof in his night clothes and capered about like a drunken baboon. A policeman and the night clerk soon yanked him down into his room. While they were deliberating over his case he solved the problem by getting into his clothes, and remarking: "I had better get into a hack and drive to the lunatic asylum. Don't you think so?" His suggestion was eagerly adopted. He was driven to the asylum and duly received.

The example of the Philadelphia lunatic should be followed by his brethren. If cranks desire to make themselves respected they should become considerate and accommodating. In their efforts to secure a home where they belong, in a lunatic asylum, they will always receive the ready assistance of all with whom they come in contact.

Meteoric Rhetoric.

We are so accustomed to the flings of northern papers when they quote choice extracts from the speeches of southern congressmen, that it came upon us with a shock the other day to find a western paper poking fun at some of the northern and western statesmen.

The occasion was the delivery of the Hendricks eulogies in the house last week. It seems that an honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania started out by saying that the vice president "had joined the silent senate of the dead." This was well enough, but the orator went on to say that the deceased had lived for a quarter of a century "in undisturbed tenure of that giddy and insecure habitation built upon the public mind." Pluming himself for a bolder flight he said:

> "Measured as an orator he was not among the greatest, nor as a jurist, nor as a statesman. He was crowned by no dizzy promontory of genius while the remainder of his nature was shrunken in barrens. Creation had given his parts with even generosity."

The "dizzy promontory of genius" is good, but it must be admitted that its effect was rather spoiled when the eulogist said:

> "What made him a leader, I do not know. Wherein was his strength, I cannot answer. You can understand the shaft yonder, but who knows a mountain? Our estimate of greatness is on a temporary quality. It is something we can fathom. We want dash; we must have it lurid. This is our ideal. Time cools enthusiasm, admiration wanes, and our favorite hobbies into oblivion, while we award the crown otherwhere. Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, Cromwell, Hampden grew to be towers among men; but they are not our described heroes."

After setting Mr. Hendricks up and then knocking him down, this mystifying speaker dashed off with the following:

> He met distinguished achievements on the forum. His speech ran flexible as the brook. His uttered thoughts took the form of such chaste simplicity you did not realize their vigor. He was ornate only on requirement. His figures of speech were emphasis, and his illustrations arguments. His epithet fell like the Persian headsman's sword. His wit flashed like Randolph's, but without venom. His logic was instinct with power, and moved in every augmenting procession. Aroused, his form straightened, grew stationary, the cheek pallid, and the stately march of his eloquence moved with the majesty of overwhelming storm. When it had passed he looked and acted as though he half regretted the outburst. His voice was a marvelous instrument—a silver lute; its tone caught the ear of reason, and through it there lurked a power that fondled the chords of the heart.

By this time the house was half emptied, but those who remained heard some thing good. Mr. Hall, of Iowa, won favorable attention by defiantly asking why he should say anything. The members bowed their heads on their desks in a manner that indicated their utter inability to answer the conundrum. Then Mr. Hall turned himself loose. He said:

> Turn back the dial of time; restore to its quiver that Lethe-tipped arrow; let him, that serene composure and quiet dignity so conspicuous in that scene of pomp and circumstance where even the people of a free republic are prone to put on the trappings of regal power and grandeur, as we have beheld the unjarring transition of our government from the hands of one executive into those of another—let him come back again into his appointed seat; restore to him the life and opportunity so suddenly extinguished and put out, from which a just expectation and the still fresh suffrages of his countrymen so justly entitled him to anticipate the continuance of their favor and distinction, then cast the horoscope and ask the fleeting hours if it be ordered that the destiny of this remarkable man must find its final consummation in the vice presidential chair.

Without quoting further it must appear that eloquence is not a lost art in the north and west. Even the most enthusiastic members from the extreme south never, during the excitement of a first term, surpassed the outbursts of fervid oratory which we have here rescued from the oblivion of the Congressional Record. The fact is there is nothing sectional about intense expression. Geographical lines have nothing to do with it. The coldest, clearest logic came from South Carolina in the redhot days of nullification. The most gorgeous tropical flowers of speech have bloomed in the shadow of old Faneuil hall in Boston. The young orator from Maine is just as likely to make a blue-ribboned donkey of himself as his cousin from Texas. Individual peculiarities decide these things.

The Price of Wheat.

The price of wheat last week was 79½ cents at Chicago, 89½ cents at New York, and 82 cents at Liverpool. England, in other words, is drawing wheat from India at prices that almost enable her to supply our Atlantic seaboard towns. Cheap labor and plenty of railroad facilities in the mountain districts of India have fairly revolutionized the grain trade, and England at least is no longer dependent upon this country for any deficiency in her crop. Wheat grown in Dakota cannot compete with wheat grown in India; and when the northwest becomes convinced that there is no European market for surplus American wheat there will be a very lively commotion, and a revolution that will shake up things very considerably. The northwest is becoming less and less each year a dependency of the eastern states, and when the galling harness of the eastern capitalists is cast off, we may expect to see some independent action and some voting that will astonish and confound the Wall-street crowd. The northwest can not be trampled with impunity, and it will soon be in a position and in a frame of mind to speak from its shoulder.

COLONEL CHARLES WOOLLEY telegraphs to Governor Foraker from St. Augustine, advising him to drive the democratic thieves into the river. But, meanwhile, what is to be done with the republican thieves?

THE rumor that Colonel Charles Woolley is still in Florida, searching for the evidences of Mr. Tilden's election, has been partially confirmed.

AT St. Quentin, in France, a crowd of rioters attempted to tear up the town, the other day. The police did not follow the example of their London brethren. Instead of retiring before the rioters they sailed into the mob, dispersed it and arrested forty-three ringleaders. The persons arrested will not get off easily. They will go to prison, the last man of them. The French republic is not to be trifled with.

WE gather from the Springfield Republican that they have journalism and diplomacy in Mexico. These advantages, together with liberdad, integridad and piedad, ought to make the Mexicans a happy and prosperous people.

THE distribution of tobacco seed still goes on in Georgia. Our advice to the farmers is to employ a lawyer even before they break up their tobacco beds preparatory to planting.

BEFORE the London rioters get through with their work perhaps they will shake up Sir Charles Dilke. If he is put out of the way his scandalous case will never come to trial.

GUROT, the French murderer, who was executed last week, was a man of sense. When tendered a drink just before going to the scaffold, he said: "What in the blankety blank is the use of my taking a drink if my head is to be cut off?"

THE Rogers family appear to be very thrifty

THE Bell telephone monopoly made a tremendous mistake when it supposed that it could drive the democratic administration into a corner by subsidizing the New York papers.

THE Buffalo Courier says that "Murray, the London publisher, announces a history of the United States from the foundation of Virginia to the reconstruction of the union by Percy Gregg." Now we protest against this. If the union was reconstructed by Percy Gregg nobody ever heard of it before. The concealment of this interesting fact for so many years is one of the most curious things in history.

IT is understood that a night school is to be established in Washington in order to teach the northern congressmen something about international copyright.

THERE are more Belle Boyds in this country than there are colonels in Georgia.

A NORTHERN paper says that "the extreme development of the intellect chills and destroys the affections." We have frequently had occasion to remark that republican editors are very affectionate in their natures.

ONE of the hardest workers in the country is the Rev. Dr. Talmage. He unites the occupations of preacher, lecturer and editor. He breakfasts before seven every morning, and Sunday gets up at four o'clock and paces his study floor. When idle for a day he is wretched. When in England in 1879 he spoke ninety-six times in ninety days, his audiences running up to 10,000 people. Talmage has a very interesting family. His wife is a pretty woman, and his eldest daughter, Miss May, has dark blue eyes, black hair and mobile features. She talks with animation and has fine descriptive powers.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

MR. EDISON'S fortune is said to have grown like the traditional snowball into a $2,000,000 lump.

THE salaries of college professors are notoriously small. A statistican who has devoted some attention to the subject says that the average salary in the United States paid to a college professor is $1,320.

GOVERNOR ROBIE, of Maine, thinks that the effect of biennial elections has been salutary in that state, but he would enlarge the representation in the legislature and increase the members' salaries.

JUSTICE MCCARTHY notes the fact that Lord Aberdeen, the new Irish viceroy, is anti-Catholic and a Scotch Protestant, and Morley, the new chief secretary for Ireland, is anti-Catholic and a free-thinker.

THE governor of California is a democrat and the legislature is republican, but as the latter will not meet until next January a democrat would be appointed to the United States senate if a vacancy should occur in the meantime.

MR. THOMAS KEENE'S physician has positively refused to allow him to play again this season. Mr. Keene hoped to resume his engagements about March 1, but that, his physician says, is now out of the question.

A SUBSCRIPTION paper, limit $5, is to be started in Boston for the Irish parliamentary fund. The Irish-American contributions in New York now amount to about $50,000, and Tammany will turn in some $15,000.

THE invitation to Mr. Thurman to take part in the Bell telephone case was written by the president himself. He explained the situation and what was wanted, and urged Mr. Thurman to assist the government. He replied at once that he would undertake the service.

MISS MARGARET MATHER'S engagement has finally come to an end at the New York Union Square. It has lasted seventeen consecutive weeks and was begun in October. From whatever point of view it is regarded it has been a remarkable engagement.

SENATOR VANCE, of North Carolina, speaking of the publication of his name as one of the stockholders of the Pan-Electric Telephone company, says that the whole statement concerning him "is a bare-faced, naked and bald-headed lie." He has never been connected with the company in any way whatever.

IT costs the state over $100,000 a year to maintain the capitol at Albany. Over $20,000 are expended in lighting the building, and nearly 3,000 tons of coal are consumed in heating it. The capitol is a big enterprise, and the Albanians are happy in the thought that 300,000 persons call upon it every year.

THE estate of the late Senator Sharon proves to be only about $5,500,000. This is another instance of the comparatively fleeting nature of California fortunes. Sharon was popularly supposed to have been worth $15,000,000. O'Brien, a partner in the famous bonanza firm of Flood & O'Brien, left only $9,000,000, which was far below the popular estimate.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON shows that in the last twenty years the iron production of the United States has increased by 299 per cent, railway mileage 270 per cent, the amount of fire insurance 295 per cent, the cotton crop 176 per cent, and the population 63 per cent, while the public debt has decreased 54 per cent, and the per capita 72 per cent. The cereal crops have increased about 250 per cent over those of twenty years ago.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

London's Mayor.

J. C. T., Forsyth, Ga.: How is the lord mayor of London elected?

He is elected annually from the court of aldermen. He must previously have served as sheriff. He may be re-elected.

Bismarck and the Poles.

Subscriber, Auburn, Alabama.: Please explain the action of Bismarck in ordering the expulsion of the Poles from Posen.

For a thousand years the emigrant and expansive force of the German people has been exerted toward the east. In the eleventh century the fort of Meissen, which is west of Dresden, was built as a border station against the Wends. It is now in the middle of Germany. For several centuries this movement was carried on through regular and continuous war upon the original occupants. The pressure has never ceased, although of late the emigration to this country has disposed of a good many of the superfluous Germans. For the last hundred years or more, it has taken the shape of industrial and agricultural competition. Perhaps the most popular German novel, "Debit and Credit," is a description of the difficulties encountered by German settlers in the midst of a Polish population. The two parties have much the same relation to each other as the English and Irish; the one steady, orderly, industrious and calculating; the other impulsive, imaginative and violent, regarding with an immense contempt the power which constantly presses them back. Bismarck came to the conclusion that the two races could not live together. He stood by the Germans and said that the Poles must go.

Mexican Newspapers.

P. C. B., Dahlonega, Ga.: Are there any good newspapers in the City of Mexico?

Yes, from a Mexican standpoint, but they would be considered very poor by an American. There are perhaps ten dailies, one French and one American. The morning dailies go to press at five o'clock in the afternoon on the day previous. They contain very little news. Some of them are very cheap and sell for a penny.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

Colonel John F. Hobbs, who left Atlanta for Australia last year, has written an exceedingly interesting letter to an Atlanta friend. The colonel's friends will read with pleasure the following extracts, describing the trip:

We now approach a group of islands, interesting and beautiful—the Navigator islands. They are generally known as the Samoa islands. By referring to the geography, and measuring with a straw we find that these islands dot God's universe about latitude, 14° 8' S., longitude, 170° 27' W. These islands write history with a shudder and a blush; a shudder that chills the good Sunday school boy, who learns that eating folks and treacherous warfare are wrong; a blush that warms the face of the good church goer when he reads that these far-away folks have not learned to get up and dress for company.

"Land ahoy!" "Where away?" "So'east, sir," rang the bridge watches. Samoa islands! Just now these island lie to the south of us. As we head for them, the first view gives an outline of the northern peak of the island of Tahiti. All is excitement as we rise and surge from wave to wave. Old histories and guide books and telescopes that have been packed away are pulled from their dusty hiding places as every beating heart turns to Tahiti. As the hours glide promontory after promontory rises in that clear sunlight above the frosty "sea horse." The direction of the coast when marked by peaks showed the islands ran in a southeastern direction.

"Land ahoy!" came another shout. Every soul rushed to the forecastle. Every glass shot seaward. Farther to the southeast, like a ding cloud lifting above the horizon, could be seen another promontory. This proved to be another island—sailors' delight—Annie. Nearing the discovered land we found a lovely channel, about one mile wide, separating Annie and Tahiti. Scarcely a ripple disturbed the quiet breast of this ocean river.

Tahiti rises abruptly out of the Pacific ocean. Its surface is but a jagged mountain ridge with lovely little valleys and slopes. The surface of the mountain country is very volcanic in appearance. The hills, dales and ledges present a perfect carpet of matted shrubbery in tropical life and dress. The islands of the Pacific seem to be the silent history of volcanic action. A long time ago this must have been warm stamping ground for natives or anything else. Another strange paragraph in the history of the Pacific islands is that there are very few animals and birds in them. I trace this to their volcanic action in the past. The islands of the Atlantic, on the contrary, are full of birds. The appearance of Oceania is that it has but recently, geologically speaking, passsed through a volcanic period contemporaneous throughout Polynesia.

Along the coast of Tahiti lie large and luxurious cocoanut groves with little matix thatched huts studding them. These are generally the habitations of the trader and the dignitaries of the natives, while the schoolhouse and home of the missionary form the courthouse square, around which cluster the few anglicised natives and those curious to know the meaning thereof. The rippling sand-beach and the naked native playing along the shore, or romping in his dug-out canoe, make that beach interesting to the stranger, who is accustomed to see people wear clothes. The young lad and lass romped and played regardless of age, sex or previous condition. They wore what nature left them, and seemed "as innocent as a new born babe." As the steamer stops and comes to anchor the shore looks like a crowd of school girls caught in washing. Instead of running away they soon load their little modest canoes and strike for the boat. The channel is lively and soon the "gang way" is lowered to allow the noble Samoan to come aboard.

I will here describe a native boat. You take a cocoanut tree or some other tree and cut off a log about twelve or fifteen feet long. Dig it out just large enough to sit in by doubling up. Slope it up and pointed at both ends. That serves for the boat and one side of the ocean sled. Take a fence rail, crook it up at both ends and connect it fore and aft to the chicken trough, and about three feet from it. This forms the native sea barge for one or two. It can not upset. If the native is upset he is a water duck, and simply gets back again, and paddles on as if nothing happened.

Now the male and female Samoan infest the desk with their jargon and nakedness. The boys and girls all dress alike generally. The dress consists of a kind of bark belt tied around the waist with dangles hanging about one foot below the hips. The tattooed limbs and light brown form standing unclad, display as fine a physique as I ever saw. There is now and then an effort at dress to outshine others. For instance, a girl flirted in a gentleman's gauze shirt, while a gallant beau sported in the remotest female undergarment to the chagrin of the less beautiful belles and beaux with collars on bare necks and neckties around the girls' limbs. The shapely figures of these strong, model formed girls are standing rebukes to the women here who lace to death, and the overdressed spider legged dude of our modern civilization. I looked at these innocent cheerful people, I followed them through all their changes of mind and manner, and unconsciously lamented the civilivization that for their wild life, community habits, cheerful disposition, pure innocence and nakedness, gave this people a disposition of greed, avarice, suspicion, treachery—and clothes. That is the modified status civilization stamps upon the wild inhabitant of the islands. There is less barbarity in barbarism than civility in civilization. No one welcomes quicker or treats kindlier than the savage. No one abuses a welcome quicker or treats the stranger more savagely than the Caucassian. He is first to accept a welcome from a savage and first to break it. History says so too.

The natives of this group are of the same general race as the Hawaiians. They are, as a rule, tall straight, stout and strong.

About the ship the girls and boys romp in the water like water ducks; while the little boats jump about pretty lively. The traveler amuses himself very much chucking five cents and dimes into the water to see the young male and female "Kanaks" fling their legs and arms to the breezes and play bull frog tricks in the air, flying from the top of the ship into the ocean below after them and bringing them back in their mouths.

I met aboard ship one of the most blushing young girls I ever saw. She'd blush if the wind played with her polinaise. She'd disappear for two days if her shoe string dragged. When she struck the Samoans she didn't know what to do with herself for awhile, as she could neither climb the mast-pole nor get in the engine room. The sun rose and set in her face for several minutes. In the course of an hour she was up shaking hands with the chief,

The natives of these islands are a peculiar and genial people. Their habits are as simple as their dress. The Samoans loaf over the hills and lounge in the valleys. They work not, neither do they spin. In day they loll about the island in common herd and rollick in the surf. When tired of this they while away the time carving war clubs, making fans, beads, weaving the delicate tea leaf cloth ornaments and the like. These are beautiful and show the highest evidence of patience and refined intellectual devisibility. The intricate and chase carvings done by the island natives is done with a simple sea shell, and not a knife. It is interesting to watch the patient attention to detail and the wrapt attention with which a Samoan follows his intricate design on a war-club.

On board ship I met a beautiful Samoan girl. She seemed to be so gentle, and she was pretty. She came along side and climbed right up the gangway. She gave me her hand to assist her aboard. She was seventeen and could talk broken English. She was the daughter of a chief and is a princess. My princess took a great fancy to me, and I—well, we swapped fancies. She gazed me steadily in the eye, rose to her feet, gazed again, passionately uttered "aloha!" rushed to where I stood, and strongly clasping me about the neck sobbed, "aloha, aloha, aloha." "I am English," I insisted. "Yes, I you lova, you lova I me." I remarked that I would if she'd let up on the compress business, as I wasn't exactly used to hugging such clothes yet, but would give my best. I fell in with the princess and began to learn. The first thing I learned was that the young chief, who was on the retired list, didn't want to retire. He kept an eye on me, and made several efforts to dust my pants with his immense club. I soon saw that he meant business. He considered me an intruder. I prepared for war and communicated with my princess. She realized the danger, arched her brow at him, and then had a war conference. He then sulked to his rock. I understood from the princess that she had formally dismissed him from attendance upon her, and had elected me. I consented to be elected for the time being. Being secure in the castle, I proceeded to be informed. I asked:

"I say, princess, what do you make all these pretty tattoo marks on your limbs for?"

"It is a part of our religion."

"Do those designs mean anything?"

"Yes; gods and good-luck marks."

It is refreshing to rollick along the beach with these human water ducks. It is humiliating to find you don't know all about riding a "sea horse" or "breaker," and then see a native ride one successfully to danger, and steer aside to watch it strike a boulder and dash into spray forty feet in the air. When you leave the Samoan you are not cheated or deceived. You long to see him again, so do I.

Book Notice.

"Industries of Atlanta," a pamphlet just published by J. M. Elstner & Co., of this city, is the handsomest book of the kind that has yet come under our notice. It contains 120 pages with a handsomely illustrated cover. The illustrations are numerous and elegant. One of the statue of Ben Hill, is especially worthy of notice. The table of contents embraces such matters as these: Before the War; The Clash of Arms; Present and Future; The Chamber of Commerce; Transportation; Leading Manufactures; The Great Staple; The Merchandisers; The Trade in Fertilizers; The Lumber Trade; Banking and Finance; Real Estate and building; The Newspapers; Georgia's Grand Resources; Representative Houses. The work bears evidence of careful editing, and the statistics are full and accurate. It may be confidently recommended to persons at a distance who desire a reliable handbook of Atlanta.

DWARFS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Ruined Cities That Testify of Their Former Existense.

From the New York Tribune.

Stories about diminutive people are found in many countries, not as real beings, but shadows that come and go, and are called by various names, such as fairy, fay, elf, pixie, etc. Nowhere are such little people more talked about than in some parts of Central America, notably in British Honduras and Yucatan, where people little more than four feet high are very numerous even at the present time. Whenever the natives are questioned about the ancient temples found in their country, they say, "The pygmies built them," and although no importance is generally attached to that answer, it is a strange fact that on the east coast of Yucatan, as well as adjacent islands, there are whole cities, in ruinous condition of houses, that could not possibly have served for people more than three feet high. I have measured many of these houses, which are strongly constructed of hewn stone, and found the doorways not more than three feet high, and eighteen inches wide, while my head nearly touched the ceilings of the largest rooms. No one can dissuade the natives from the idea that the ghosts of those diminutive people roam about at night. They say, "But we do see them; they are not bigger than a child four years old, and they wear big hats. They throw stones at us, shake our hammocks, and hammer on the bench where we grind corn."

It is affirmed that very diminutive people still dwell among the hills in Honduras and Guatemala, but no one seems able to put his fingers upon them, which would lead to the belief that if there are any still living, as so many assert, they must be very few and successful in hiding. Nevertheless, it is credibly related that one day in the year 1825, some woodcutters, wandering along the banks of the Moho river, in British Honduras, in search of mahogany trees, were startled upon reaching a placed called Meditation Fall by a strange little being that suddenly emerged from the bush, stared wildly at them, then turned to flee. The men pursued, overtook, and brought the odd creature to their camp. It was a dark-skinned girl, not quite three feet tall, and with no other covering than her hair which fell in thick black masses to her feet, completely covering her. She was very wild, but not stupid, and finding that no harm was done to her, she talked to the wood cutters in the Maya tongue that they also spoke, that being the language of the Indians in those parts. As the weather was cool, one of the men gave her a red flannel shirt, which clothed her from head to foot. For a day or two she refused to eat, but afterward seemed contented. She said her people were all the same size as herself, and that they were then living near Meditation Fall, where they had planted a cornfield but that they generally dwelt three or four miles away in a deep valley. After she had been in the camp about ten days, some of the men proposed to go and see her people. She manifested delight, and offered to guide them to the spot. Reaching the place where they first met her, she led them into the forest, then made a sign for them to stop and be silent. A hub-bub of voices, as of many people talking, reached their ears, and the girl whispered to them that she would go and announce their coming, as otherwise her people would run away and hide on hearing footsteps. Away she went, and soon not a sound was heard. The men waited patiently, but their diminutive guide did not return. Convinced that she had very cunningly eluded them, they went forward, and in two minutes found themselves in a cornfield. There were timbers in two or three places, and small piles of corn as prepared for transportation. The ground was much trodden, but no living creature was in sight. They searched in vain, and remained some time in the field hoping that the owners would return for the corn, but they never saw the girl again nor any of her people. One of those very woodmen gave me this account, and similar stories have been told by others; but all such stories might be doubted were it not for the cities of diminutive houses, which any traveller may examine for himself.

IS KRAO THE MISSING LINK?

Curious Freak of Nature Found in the Wilds of Siam.

From the New York Star.

Krao, who is called Darwin's missing link, is a little ten-year-old Asiatic maiden, with big black eyes, black, ropy hair, a prodigious silken moustache, and bangs that might make an average New York girl feel envious. She has besides bunches of silken feathers on her back and spinal column. In her cheeks are small cavities in which she sometimes stores nuts and bonbons. She is bright and intelligent, and can speak English, German and French fluently.

Krao was captured three years ago in the wilds of Siam by Professor Carl Bock, the English scientist, and Anthropologist George H. Shelly. She fought hard to get away, and succeeded in inflicting a few ugly bites upon Mr. Shelly's arms and hands. Her parents, both specimens of an alleged new hairy tribe, were also captured but the king of Lao, being superstitious, would not allow them to leave his kingdom. The tribe to which they belonged lived in nests, formed by winding together the tops of trees. They are both barbarous and stupid.

Krao was on exhibition yesterday in the Ashland house. Representatives were present from various colleges. The men of science thought Krao was the queerest freak of nature they had ever seen. She was clad in a neat, loose-fitting short gown and had a big blue ribbon wound about her flowing black hair. She welcomed the visitors and shook hands with each with as much grace and condescension as if she had been brought up in New York, and was 20 years old. She said New York was a fine place, and that she would like it better if she could have a sleigh ride.

Professor Way, of the Normal college, said it might be that Krao was a distinct species of the human family, but he wasn't sure of it. Anyhow, he was puzzled, he said, and would like to study up Darwin and other scientists before he made up his mind. Anthropologist Shelly, who is an out and out evolutionist, said there was no doubt in the world that she was the missing link between man and monkey. He felt enthusiastic about his discovery and wanted all the scientists in creation to come and be convinced. Krao will enter a Bowery museum.

Canaries for Gowns.

From the New York Journal.

There is a shocking rumor to the effect that a gown now being constructed in New York is to be ornamented with live canaries. If the wearer chooses to surround herself with cages the birds may possibly be as happy as if they were singing sweetly in my lady's chamber. But the presumption is that the poor little creatures will be tied with silken strings. If the lady were to surround herself with Jersey mosquitoes no one would object, because in addition to singing sweetly the fairly like blood-poisoners would keep bald-headed beaux at a distance. But we join issue in advance with Mr. Bergh in protesting against this cruel and most unwarrantable innovation. Let the lady surround herself with human parrots, and canaries will be unnecessary.

HAPPY HEBREWS.

YESTERDAY'S AND LAST NIGHT'S EXERCISE PHOTOGRAPHED.

Second Day of the B'nai B'rith Convention—Election of Officers and Discussion of the Endowment Law—The Hop and Supper at Concordia—Personal Points, Etc., Etc.

The second day's session of the B'nai B'rith convention was rather a stirring one.

The morning session was devoted to the election of officers and the installation.

The following gentlemen were elected:

President—H. Morris, Tarboro, N. C.

First Vice President—A. S. Reinach, Petersburg, Virginia.

Second Vice President—S. Weil, Atlanta.

Secretary—S. S. Nyburg, Baltimore.

Treasurer—A. Goodman, Baltimore.

Sergeant-at-Arms—H. King, Washington, D. C.

The installation ceremonies were performed by Hon. L. Levin, of Charleston, S. C., who filled the president's chair most acceptably for several terms.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the board of control:

Member at large: Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.

To serve two years: William Louinstein, Richmond, Va.; J. Greensfelder, Baltimore; L. Levin, Charleston, S. C.

Four years: H. Adler, Washington, D. C.; E. Rosenbaum, Baltimore; J. J. Macks, Tarboro, N. C.; Joseph Hirsch, Atlanta, Ga.

Six years: E. A. Wiel, Savannah; Max Cohen, Washington; J. Adlesdorf, Norfolk, Va.

L. C. Levy, of Columbus, Ga., was elected president of the district court of appeals. The following are the members of the court: M. Daniel, Baltimore; A. Fisher, Washington; Julius Straus, Richmond; J. J. Macks, Tarboro, N. C.; T. M. Mordecai, Charleston, S. C., and E. Newman, Savannah.

The election and installation of officers occupied the entire forenoon, and at half past twelve o'clock the convention adjourned till three o'clock, at which hour the convention re-assembled.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The entire evening was taken up discussing the proposed endowment law. The details have not yet been settled, but it was resolved to centralize the funds now in the hands of subordinate lodges, amounting to about $100,000 to be in charge of a board of trustees, composed of members of various states and District of Columbia—members to pay into said fund $15 per annum, all to be invested in registered United States bonds.

A number of speeches were made, and it was half past seven before the convention adjourned.

In the report of the general committee, under the head of endowment, section 2 says:

"If any district grand lodge should decide to enact or has enacted a law providing for the establishment of an endowment system, or has already enacted such law and desires to maintain the same, then, in either such case, the annual assessment shall be fixed at a rate not less than fifteen dollars ($15) for one thousand dollars so guaranteed, and a proportionate additional rate for any amount exceeding that sum.

"3. Any fund that may be created under the provision contained in section 2 shall be under the absolute control of the district grand lodge and not of the individual lodges."

The president, in his report, says:

The importance of maintaining the endowment fund cannot be overestimated; I regret to say that the existence of the order in the district depends upon it. I would therefore urge upon you the necessity of amending our laws to conform with that passed at the late constitutional convention—viz: That all endowment funds shall be under the control of the grand lodge; and would earnestly recommend the adoption of the amendments offered by the geneal committee, as they not only would properly protect the fund, but give relief to all the lodges, thereby strengthening their standing and rendering it within their power to more effectually assist worthy brethren of the order, who may be in need—a cardinal principle of the order.

This question will probably not be settled till near the close of this morning's session, when the question of representation will be taken up.

THE BALL LAST NIGHT.

An elegant ball was given at Concordia hall last night, complimentary to the delegates to the grand lodge of the Independent order of B'nai Brith for the fifth district of the United States. There were present fully one hundred couples, many of whom were from a distance, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., being largely represented. The toilets of the ladies were magnificent and have never been surpassed in this city, many elegant costumes having been made by the great "man milliner," Worth, and others, pronounced by able lady critics, though made here, equal to the Parisian production.

At midnight a superb supper, gotten up in most elegent style, was served. Everything to tempt the appetite and enliven the occasion was in abundance. All present enjoyed themselves immensely, not leaving the hall till after three o'clock in the morning.

A discription, though brief, of some of the costumes may be of interest to some of our lady readers.

Mrs. Isaac May, in lavender satin, royal purple violet, duchess lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Jos. Hirsch, bottle-green velvet with gold embroidery, diamond and duchess lace.

Mrs. Dryfus, white satin, hand brocade, Queen Ann lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Adolph Brandt, black velvet, satin and diamonds.

Miss Rosa L. Lovenstein, daughter of Senator Lovenstein, of Richmond, Va., pink surah with gensd'arme velvet and pearls.

Miss Straus, of Richmond, Va., blue albatros.

Mrs. Morris Rich, white satin, brocaded, Chantilly lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Emanuel Rich, navy blue velvet and duchess lace.

Mrs. Eichberg, very handsome black silk, embroidered front.

Mrs. H. Wellhouse, black silk, cardinal satin train.

Mrs. Adler, green velvet, lace.

Miss Bertha Leseman was most lovely in albatros with feather trimming.

Mrs. Jacob Elsas, brown marveillieu, diamonds, duchess lace.

Mrs. Morris Benjamin, white satin, beaded front.

Miss Tillie Eichberg, canary-colored satin, with black velvet front, gold embroidered.

Misses Fannie and Clemmie Rosenbaum, in white albatros, with feather trimming.

Miss Clara Hirsch, of Marietta, Georgia, white silk with duchess lace.

Mrs. Schiff, in handsome black silk, bouquet of rare exotics at corsage.

Miss Hecht, of Macon, Ga., white embossed velvet, satin marveillieu and diamonds.

Miss Obendoffer, of Charlottesville, Va., a most beautiful brunette, white cashmere, beaded front and diamonds.

Miss Jennie Kaufman, of Cincinnati, O., Nile green cashmere, tan colored velvet trimming, duchess lace.

Miss Carrie Weil, white satin marveillieu with embossed velvet front en train.

Mrs. Herman Werner, maroon velvet train, embossed flowered front with pearls.

Mrs. Biesenthal, white satin with garnet velvet, duchess lace and diamonds.

Miss May Wolfe, pink albatross, duchess lace and diamonds.

Misss Sonnhein, black silk and pink velvet.

Miss Jacob Selig, black satin with elegant lace front.

Mrs. Aaron Haas, in black silk with lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Isaac Haas, of Savannah, Ga., light blue satin, duchess lace.

Miss Lola Landsberg, of Macon, Ga., light blue plush trimmed with silver brocade, blue passementerie and diamonds.

Mrs. Herman, of Macon, green surah, trimmed with bronze plush, duchess lace, ornaments, diamonds and natural floweas.

Mrs. Sam Altmeyer, of Macon, Ga., green surah, black lace overdress with diamonds.

Mrs. Harry Hauleen, the pearl of the evening, her first appearance in public since her return from her wedding tour, appeared in ruby satin and gold, elegant diamonds.

Miss Herschman, of Philadelphia, in gold brocaded satin oriental lace, diamonds.

Miss Rosa Merko, pearl front, white albatross, diamonds.

Miss Metzgar, buff satin with olive velvet and bead.

Miss Lillie Byck, a lovely blonde from Savannah, Ga., in light blue surah, natural flowers and pearls.

Miss Clara Sartorius, pink brocade silk, bronze velvet overdress, pink flowers and corals, diamonds and pearls.

Miss Clara Werner, cream embossed velvet, surah, pearls, natural flowers.

Mrs. I. Liebman, heavy corded silk, brocaded velvet front.

Miss Clara Silberman, pink surah, brocaded velvet front.

Miss Augusta Guthman, white surah, duchess lace, crystal balls, pearls.

Mrs. Abe Foote, black silk duchess lace, diamonds.

Mrs. Eva Schindler, plum colored satin, royal purple velvet, a most elegant costume from Worth, of Paris, France.

Mrs. A. Rosenfeld, heavy gros grain silk passementrie, diamonds.

Miss Annie Titlebaum, white silk and oriental lace.

Miss Lindheim, from Washington, D. C., cream satin, duchess lace and ostrich tips, diamonds.

Miss Flushman, pink albatros, oriental lace.

Mrs. August Abrams, white silk, lace front, diamonds.

The following prominent gentlemen were present:

Hon. Simon Wolfe, ex-consul general of United States to Egypt; Colonel Lionel C. Levy, of Columbus, Ga.; William Lovenstein, state senator, Richmond, Va.; Captain John J. Cohen, of Augusta, Ga.; Captain I. Clarance Levy, of the Clinch Rifles, of Augusta, Ga.; Captain Schreeberger, of Baltimore, Md.; S. S. Nyburg, grand secretary of B. B., Baltimore, Md.; Henry Adler, prominent merchant of Washington, D. C.; Isaac Herman, Baltimore, Md.; A. S. Adlesdorfer, Norfolk, Va.; A. S. Reinach, alderman Petersburg, Va.; Colonel Auerbach, city treasurer of Baltimore, Md.; Hon. Herman Hertz, Macon, Ga.; R. H. Knapp, Hon. Emil Newman, Savannah, Ga.; Colonel Adolph Brandt, Aaron Hass, Colonel S. Weil, Jacob Elsas, Julius Dreyfus, Isaac May, Joe Hirsch, Morris Adler, Jacob Haas, J. T. Eichberg, Messrs. Ferst and Einstein, of Savannah; M. Wellhouse, Henry Wellhouse and many others.

SKETCHES OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Levi Weinberger, of the Baltimore delegation, is one of the leading retail shoe merchants in the monumental city. He is extremely popular in the convention, and deservedly so, because he makes friends every day as he passes through life. He is about forty years of age, and has abquired a handsome competency by careful attention to business.

S. Salobes, of Baltimore, is a young gentleman who has embarked in the jewelry business in that city. This is his first appearance in the grand lodge.

M. H. Rosenthal has been a member of the association for a number of years, and stands at the head of his lodge in Baltimore. Although forty years of age Mr. Rosenthal leaves his family at home and clings to his sample case and the railroad. He is a commercial tourist and extremely successful.

J. Adelsdorf, of Norfolk, Va., is a wholesale liquor dealer and is vice president of the board of control of the orphan asylum fund, and is considered one of the most charitable and generous citizens of his city. He is about fifty-five years of age and is well to do.

Jacob Hecht, of Norfolk, is one of the prominent wholesale dry goods merchants, and has amassed quite a fortune by careful attention to business. He is prudent and cautious in all things pertaining to the good of his association.

Mr. J. I. Marcks, of Wilmington, N. C., is an attorney. Mr. Marcks is a young gentleman of fine education and is thoroughly conversant with the law. He has been an attendant at every session of the grand lodge for the past eleven years. He was president of the grand lodge in '81-2 and has represented his state on the board of control of the orphan asylum fund since its inception. Mr. Marcks has frequently been a delegate to state convention, and in '76 was a delegate to the national democratic convention in St. Louis.

L. Broomfield, who represents Wilmington with Mr. Marcks, is one of the few single gentlemen in the grand lodge. He is a wholesale liquor dealer and is also one of the firm of Hicks & Broomfield Bros., manufacturers of tobacco in Richmond, Va. He has been successful in his business career and has now a handsome competency.

Ike Bear is of Wilmington, too. He is about 30 years of age, and is a successful dry goods merchant in the wholesale line. He is a member of the firm of Morris Bear & Bro. This is Mr. Bear's first session of the grand lodge.

A. S. Reinach, of Petersburg, Virginia, is a large dry goods merchant of that city. He has long been a resident of the old dominion, and no man is more popular in his city than he. He has been several times a member of the aldermanic board, and has handled the public interest with the same care and fidelity that he has managed his own affairs. He is the first vice-president of the grand lodge.

Henry Morris is from Tarboro, N. C., and is connected with two of the largest houses in that place. He is a member of a firm conducting a large wholesale and retail dry goods house and is also connected with a large grocery house. Mr. Morris's election to the presidency of the association is a compliment deserved by his devotion to the cause and the interest he gives the affairs of the association. The grand lodge will find that its prosperity will grow and increase during his administration.

A Heronnau, of Tarboro, is a clothing merchant, and is now attending the grand lodge for the first time.

A. Whitlock, the third delegate from Tarboro, is also a clothier. He is devoted to the order and has been in attendance upon several grand lodge sessions.

A. Goodman is from Baltimore and is one of the oldest members of the grand lodge. He was the first president of the grand lodge and has always worked zealously for the advancement of the organization. He has been elected treasurer of the association at every session for the past eleven years.

Jacob Sternheimer is from the monumental city too. He is a lover of fine horses and owns and operates the largest sale stable in his city. He has been in attendance upon the grand lodges for years.

Soloman Preiss is a veteran B'nai Brith. He comes from Baltimore, too, and is a merchant. He has been on the general committee several terms. He is a devoted and loyal adherent and is popular in the organization.

S. Wasserman is of Baltimore. He is about forty years of age. He is a prominent member and has been on the general committee several times.

H. King, Jr., of Washington, the sergeant-at-arms, is a young man who occupies a prominent position in that city. He is a merchant and has already acquired quite a snug fortune.

T. L. Blount, also of Washington, was the third president of the grand lodge and is popular in the organization. He is a prosperous merchant.

M. O. Ash, of Baltimore, the retiring president, is a successful hardware merchant.

Captain L. Schmeeberger, of Baltimore, is at the head of one of the best drilled companies in the 5th Maryland. He is popular with all who know him.

J. Herman, of the monumental city, is a cigar and tobacco dealer.

Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, is president of the board of control of the orphans fund and is the originator of the orphans fund scheme. He has been prominent in politics, and went to Egypt under President Garfield as consol general. He is a lawyer, a gentleman of deep learning, and an eloquent speaker.

H. Whitlock, of Richmond, is a merchant tailor. He is one of the oldest members.

Captain J. J. Cohen, of Augusta, who is at the head of the Clinch Rifles was once president of the grand lodge.

S. S. Nyburg, of Baltimore, who was re-elected secretary, has been secretary for years. He is a successful merchant.

Moses Eiseman, of Washington, D. C., is a member of the Eiseman Clothing house, of Washington and Atlanta.

S. L. Auerback is connected with city tax office in Baltimore.

Hon. Wm. Lovenstin, of Richmond, Va., is now a member of the state senate. Mr. Lovenstin has been in the Virginia legislature for the past seventeen years. He is one of the best posted men in the old dominiion. He is a member of several secret orders, and was once president of the grand lodge.

H. Adler, of Washington, the secretary and treasurer of the board of control, is a wholesale merchant.

S. Altmyer, of Macon, is a successful merchant, and is now attending his first session.

J. H. Hertz, from Macon, is a rising young merchant, and is a member of the school board of the central city.

Hon. Charles Wissolowsky, of Albany, is a merchant. He has been vice-president of the grand lodge. He was once a state senator.

I. Levy, the Thomasville representative, is a prosperous young merchant.

E. A. Weil, of Savannah, is a member of the extensive firm of Meinhardt Bros. & Co., is a member of the city council and exofficio mayor. He is also a member of the board of control.

E. Newman, of Savannah, is a rising young lawyer.

N. Levin, of Charleston, is a past president and is a prominent member. He is quite an orator.

L. C. Levy, the Columbus delegate, is a young attorney with most flattering prospects. He is a hard student, a fluent talker, and a careful, painstaking lawyer.

Mr. Adolph Brandt, who represents Augusta, is now a citizen of Atlanta. Mr. Brandt is a polished affable gentleman and since moving to Atlanta has made a host of friends.

Colonel Sam Weil, of the Atlanta delegation, is well known in the city. He has a fine law practice and with his partner, Mr. Brandt, gives his business careful attention.

Mr. Aaron Haas is one of Atlanta's most progressive citizens. He is closely identified with every move that has the good of Atlanta in it. Mr. Haas has the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is a member of the board of health.

Mr. Julius Dreyfus is a popular, progressive young man. He is a member of the firm of Elsas, May & Co., and is one of Atlanta's most promising young men.

Dr. L. E. Borcheim, the president of the Atlanta lodge, is a brilliant young physician. The doctor is rapidly acquiring a lucrative practice.

Mr. Jacob Haas, who has been prominent in the lodge, is well known as one of Atlanta's most progressive citizens.

Mr. M. Hirsch, who is greatly devoted to the order, is one of Atlanta's most prosperous merchants.

Mr. J. Hirsch is equally devoted to the order.

Governor Abbott Will Not Resign.

TRENTON, N. J., February 10.—The fact that Governor Abbott is very much broken down in health has given rise to a rumor that he intended resigning the chief magistracy of the state. The report has been going the rounds of political and society circles in this city for several days past, and even the governor's nearest friends hesitate before denying it. Governor Abbott tonigh gave a positive denial to the report. "While my physician has prescribed rest," he said, "I have no idea of resigning. In fact, I propose to stick to my post if I died." During the session of the legislature the governor will be at Trenton one or two days in each week, but he will not confine himself as closely to work at he has in the past. At the end of the session he will seek recreation, his friends say, in a trip to Europe, returning in time to participate, if his health will permit, in the closing days of the fall campaign.

A Bed-Ridden Dyspeptic Cured.

G. F. Haight, of Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., writes May 7, 1885: "Six years ago I was dying of dyspepsia. My stomach and digestive organs were in a horrible state. I feared consumption of the bowels, which were dreadfully constipated. I was bedridden for many months; finally bought six boxes Brandreth's Pills. When I had finished taking them I was a well man. Took five the first night; ran down to one Pill, then up again to five, alternately."

HOW THEY WERE ENTERTAINED.

The New York Visitors Shown Over the City—Banquet at the Kimball.

Mr. John Inman arrived yesterday in Atlanta in a special car accompanied by the following prominent capitalists and business men of New York city:

Messrs. C. N. Bliss, Thomas Rutter, H. O. Armour, J. A. Bostwick, C. H. Bosher, Dr. Henry L. Field, Robert Hall and Frederick Muller.

A number of our prominent citizens called on the party yesterday morning at the Kimball house, where they had taken rooms after breakfasting in their car. At half past ten o'clock Mr. Robert J. Lowry, president chamber of commerce, and Messrs. H. T. Inman and H. W. Grady took charge of the visitors, and drove out to the cotton compress, Girls' high school, Walker street school, Clark's university, and through the principal streets, to S. M. Inman & Co.'s sample rooms and business office. At half past one o'clock the party had lunch at the elegant residence of Mr. H. T. Inman, where they met Judge Vandyke. At 3 o'clock the drive over the city was resumed.

At seven o'clock last evening the following gentlemen met in a private parlor of the Kimball house to receive the visitors, who were to dine with them: Governor McDaniel, Senator Brown, Mayor Hillyer, Judge H. H. Thompkins, Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, Captain J. W. English, Mr. H. T. Inman, Alderman Collier, Messrs. Hoke Smith, Julius L. Brown, H. W. Grady, J. G. Oglesby, Paul Romare, J. W. Harle, E. H. Hodgson, Hon. H. H. Carlton, president of Georgia senate, Mayor R. K. Reaves of Athens, W. P. Inman.

Covers were laid for thirty and the banquet was exquisite in menu and arrangements.

There were short speeches of welcome from the Atlantians and responses by the visitors, and at eleven o'clock, Mr. Inman and his party returned to their car on which they left for Chattanooga. They will spend three hours in Chattanooga viewing the sights of the city, where they will be met by a delegation from Nashville, with a special train. They will spend the day between Chattanooga and Nashville, inspecting the iron works and points of interest throughout. They will spend Friday in Nashville, where they will be entertained at lunch and dinner by prominent citizens of that place. Saturday will be spent in Birmingham, and at two o'clock they will dine by invitation with the governor of Alabama, the mayor and aldermen at the club house in that city. From there they go to New Orleans, then back to New York via Memphis and Louisville.

The visitors are all wealthy men. Mr. Bliss is vice-president of the Fourth National bank, and was offered secretaryship of the treasury, by President Arthur, which he declined.

Mr. Armour is founder of the great firm of Armour & Co., of New York, Chicago, and Kansas City, the largest packers in the world.

Mr. Rutler is a prominent railroad builder, and many times millionaire.

Dr. Henry L. Field is well known as a journalist and divine.

Mr. Bostwick is one of the richest of New Yorkers, and one of the proprietors of the Standard Oil company.

The visitors are delighted with Atlanta, and pronounce it the liveliest and brightest city in the south.

IN THE LINE OF PROMOTION.

Officers Who Expect to Profit by General Hancock's Death.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The death of General Hancock and the retirement of Pope, which will take effect on the 9th of March, will cause two vacancies in this grade of general officers, and promotions all along the line. There is already considerable speculation in regard to the principal vacancy. The general impression now is that Howard and Terry, who are first and second respectively in the line of seniority, will be made major generals, but the friends of Crook and Miles feel that their chances are equally good. The following officers are applicants for promotion to the grade of brigadier general: Colonels Ruger, Eighteenth infantry; Otis, Twentieth infantry; Merritt, Fifth cavalry; Carlin, Fourth infantry; Hatch, Ninth cavalry; Carr, Sixth cavalry; Bradley, Thirteenth infantry; Brocke, Third infantry; McCook, Sixth infantry; Wilcox, Twelfth infantry; Black, Twenty-third infantry; Potter, Twenty-fourth infantry; and Ayres, Second artillery. Most of these applications were filed in anticipation of the relievement of Major General Pope and before the death of General Hancock.

Miss Kellogg's Concert.

Enough has been said of Miss Kellogg to enlighten our readers upon the great treat which awaits them next Friday. We have not insisted upon the other members of the troupe, because she is really the towering figure in this memorable event. If, however, these other artists have not obtained her great reputation, their talent does nevertheless afford a great pleasure to those who really love music, and the whole entertainment will be enjoyable from beginning to end. All the singers who will take part are good, so is the pianist. So especially is the young violinists. Miss Ollie Torbett, who, although only seventeen years old, has a perfect control of her instrument and charms her hearers everywhere. The Indianapolis Sentinel, January 1, 1885, says:

"Miss Ollie Torbett's violin solos were decidedly the favorites of the entertainment, and the lady herself formed no small part of their attractions. Her numbers were given with a perfection of beauty that astonished while it captivated the audience. Miss Torbett's second appearance was greeted with bursts of applause, and she received many well-merited compliments from her attentive listeners. She was encored until she appeared the third time upon the stage."

Steinitz Wins the Three Games.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—The chess match was resumed today with about the same audience as on previous day. Steinitz expressed himself as feeling remarkably well, having recovered from the attack of insomnia, which he has been suffering from for some time previous to leaving New York, and he thinks he shall remain in good condition during the remainder of the contest. The game today is annonnced by experts the best yet played, especially on the part of Steinitz, who, during the last half of the game, played not only brilliantly, but aggressively, and deservedly won the admiration of the spectators. Steinitz having with todays game won three games, the contest here is closed and will be resumed at New Orleans in two weeks.

An Event in a Sad Story.

NASHVILLE, February 10.—[Special.]—Annie Nicholson, the sad story of whose betrayal was published today, gave premature birth tonight. The doctors pronounce it a seven months' fœtus. The child was living. The town is rife with sensation. Expressions of sorrow and sympathy for the girl and denunciations of her seducer, whoever he may be, are generally and very earnestly expressed. It is currently reported and generally believed that another suit similar to that of Miss Nicnolson, against Baily, will very shortly be brought, and some very sensational developments are promised.

A Bad College President.

PITTSBURG, February 10.—The committee of ministers who have been investigating the charges against R. C. Pershing, president of the Pittsburg female college, rendered their verdict this morning. They found him guilty of dishonesty and lying, and also on the general charge of immoral conduct. The charge of obtaining money under false pretenses was not sustained. Pershing was suspended.

Cardinal Gibbons.

BALTIMORE, February 10.—Archbishop Gibbons received today a cablegram from Rome assuring him that he will be made a cardinal at the March consistory. The message was direct from the vatican, and establishes the question beyond doubt. Congratulatory telegrams have been received at the arch-episcopal residence from priests in America, as well as from cardinals and high dignitaries in Europe.

The Rival Roads Coalescing.

CHATTANOOGA, February 10.—[Special.]—An order was issued today directing the through New York sleeper, which is brought over the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, to be transferred at this city to the Western and Atlantic railroad, and be taken to Atlanta over that line. This is thought to be a proof that these rival lines have pooled their difficulties, and that the East Tennnessee, Virginia and Georgia trains will be admitted to the union depot at Atlanta.

Burned to Death.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 10.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire destroyed the house of C. T. Kayner, in Jamestown. Kayner and wife were burued to death. They were each about sixty years of age.

THE GEORGIA MIDLAND.

About Five Thousand Dollars Added on Yesterday.

The Georgia Midland committee met yesterday afternoon at 4 o clock at THE CONSTITUTION office. Many of the members were absent, but four thousand seven hundred dollars was added to the list and much encouragement was expressed. The whole committee, every member, is requested to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at THE CONSTITUTION office with his report.

HUNTINGTON'S STAFF,

Who Will Manage the Various Departments of the Kentucky Central.

H. C. Huntington, recently appointed receiver of the Kentucky Central, has issued a circular notifying the public of the following appointments made by him: C. L. Brown, general freight agent; S. F. B. Morse, general passenger agent; L. B. Lewis, Jr., auditor; L. B. Enslow, cashier; Epes Randolph, superintendent of the road department; S. R. Tuggle, master mechanic; W. S. Maynard, chief train dispatcher. L. B. Lewis, Jr., auditor of the company, will have his headquarters at Covington.

Revising Freight Rates.

J. J. Griffin, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, is in Savannah attending a meeting of general freight agents called for the purpose of revising rates from the coast to competative points. Attending the convention are J. J. Griffin, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, George A. Whitehead, of the Central of Georgia, S. B. Pickens, of the South Carolina, E. P. McSweeny, of the Charleston and Savannah, James L. Taylor, of the Savannah, Florida and Western, E. T. Charleton, of the Port Royal and Augusta, and E. R. Dorsey, of the Georgia, and J. A. McDuffie, of the Brunswick and Western.

Superintendent Barns.

Mr. C. H. Barns, the new superintendent of the Georgia division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, has reached Atlanta and assumed the duties of his office. His appointment took effect on the 8th instant. A few days previous to the time, he, in company with General Manager Hudson, made a tour of this section of the line, going as far south as Brunswick. Mr. Barnes comes to Atlanta with the reputation of being a railroad man of much experience, and his appointment by General Manager Hudson is a sufficient guarantee that he understands the duties of the office to which he has been appointed.

Mr. Ogden's New Position.

The following circular, signed by the heads of the systems that constitute the associated roads, has been issued:

ASSOCIATE ROADS OF KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA, February 1, 1886.—To Officers and Agents: Mr. James Ogden has been appointed commissioner under the contract dated at New York, December 10.

Mr. Ogden will assume the duties of the position, and exercise the authority delegated by the contract, on and after this date.

All orders issued by him relating to the establishment, adjustment and maintenance of rates upon and division of computative freight traffic, must be obeyed. FRANK BOND, President.

T. M. R. Talcott, vice president; Henry Fink, general manager; J. W. Thomas, president; M. H. Smith, president.

They Will Build the Road "Regardless."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 10.—[Special.]—A conflict has arisen between the county officials and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad over an order of the latter forbidding the county to build a new road across the track of the railway. The county officials state they will pay no attention to the order and build the road regardless.

Forthcoming Conventions.

February 16, Tuesday.—Meeting of general managers of railroad lines south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, in Atlanta, for the purpose of taking final action with reference to the change of the gauge of these lines.

March 16, Tuesday.—National association of general passenger and ticket agents at Chicago.

April 14, Wednesday.—Sounthern Railway Time convention at Grand hotel, Cincinnati.

May 11, Tuesday.—National order of railway conductors. Annual meeting at New Orleans.

June 8, Tuesday.—Master Carbuilders' association, annual meeting at Niagra Falls.

The Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The annual stockholders' meeting of the Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville road was held today. The report of the president and the general tenor of the meeting showed a fine prospect and prosperous condition of our popular road. There were present 7,496 shares. The gratifying statement that the road is now self-sustaining and that the net earnings for the past six months amounted to $11,818.32 was received with much pleasure. The old officers were elected.

Headlight Flashes.

T. J. Barnard, of the freight department, and C. M. Kight, division passenger agent, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, left yesterday on a business trip in the interest of the Georgia division of the system.

The office of Commissioner Slaughter is now thoroughly organized and working as smoothly as could be desired.

A good deal of curiosity is exercised here as to who will be the new general freight agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system. The appointment, it is thought, has narrowed down between John S. Davant and J. J. Griffin. The appointment of Mr. Ogden's successor is looked for at an early day.

Theodore F. Brown, of Chattanooga, traveling passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago railway, was one of the callers at Mann's railroad headquarters yesterday.

Two Men Killed.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 10.—At the Mecklenburg iron works this afternoon, J. Springs and Will Austin, both colored, were instantly killed by the falling of the elevator, and S. Brown, also colored, was badly injured.

The New Cardinal.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Archbishop Corrigan has a cablegram from Rome announcing that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be created cardinal at the coming consistory.

It Was a Runaway Match.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 10.—[Special.]—T. J. Ashmore, a leading citizen of Greenville, S. C., and Miss Ventina Williams, a member of one of the most prominent families in Marshall county, Ala., were married here tonight. It was a runaway match. The father of the bride objected to the match.

GLIMPSE OF THE GREASER.

The New Mexican in His Native Lair—Soap as an Exterminator.

Fort McRae, N. M. cor. New York Times.

There was a day when the haughty descendant of the Montezumas ruled this blossoming land, rolled his cigarettes in one time and two motions, and lay dozing in the sun without fear of the encroachment of his fell enemies, soap, spelling books and work. His wants were primitive, and his habits patriarchal. His ancestors had built his adobe house, and the only requirements of the kitchen were a few strings of red pepper, some onions, a couble of bags of beans, several dozen dogs and a cotton shirt. A thoughtful Providence placed within his reach opportunities for stealing tobacco, and the desires of his soul soared no further. In the remote fastnesses of the territory the complexion of the greaser was that of tarnished copper, but in the neighborhood of the long-established military posts the prevailing hue was much lighter. His only source of wealth was the cattle trade, which he conducted on the simple but scientific New Mexican principle of finding a herd that wasn't too carefully watched and taking his pick from it. Sometimes, of course, the owner of the stock remonstrated with a six shooter, or a vigilance committee would take up the trail and give a necktie party in his honor, but there are risks in all lines of business. Once he had acquired the nucleus of a herd all a greaser had to do was to swap off a lame heifer for a loaded shot gun and lie in the sand and watch the nucleus increase. This method of cattle raising obviated the disagreeable necessity of bringing dollars and cents into a transaction, and gave a tone to commerce that is unknown in the north. Thus equipped with property, a greaser's life was mapped out completely, and having married the lady of his choice he had nothing with which to kill time but await the inevitable day of his return to dust, and bequeath his cotton shirt and cattle to the little greasers.

Philosophers say that climate and diet have a powerful offect upon morals. If this be true, can you inform me how morals will develop in a climate where the rain falls every day for six weeks and the air is dry as powder the rest of the year, and where the steady diet of the average citizen is red pepper, onions and blue beans? Without red pepper the greaser's life would be a burden to him. The pods he uses are as long as your hand and hotter than a blast furnace, and one of them taken inwardly will smelt all the Christianity out of a white man in three minutes. The onions are large as a soup plate, and have the happy knack of giving their consumer a breath like a buzzard. Of the blue beans I will simply say nothing. Now, when a native hives away daily three large luxurious meals of these edibles, and never hears a sermon, I ask you as a fair-minded man if you can expect him to be sensitive on the delicate questions of etiquette and propriety? Add to the load of local provisions a quart or two of mescal, a local liquor which will eat its way through boiler iron in four seconds, and figure on the moral result of the fermentation. If this doesn't quite solve the problem, consider the effect of a temperature of 108° in the shade, and a soil which is at its best when breeding tarantulas, red ants and an affectionate domestic insect of nocturnal habit and great rapacity.

The greaser is slowly but surely passing away. The railroads and telegraph wires have interfered with his methods in the cattle trade, and cruel and designing men have introduced soap and education to complete his ruin. Besides these slow and malignant poisons, he has been brought face to face with a new and hitherto unknown horror—work—and his constitution refuses to bear the strain. Try to educate a New Mexican and you have his inmost nature in rebellion; inflict soap upon him and you trample on his most sacred feelings; compel him to work and you kill him. From where frown the gray walls of the Raton pass to where the Organ mountains scowl upon Texas the greaser has jealously guarded his ignorance and dirt, and dreamed his dreams in the sun in the intervals of flea catching and red peppers, and lived and died as a conservative and right-minded New Mexican should. But now his vitals are undermined by spelling books thrust upon him by merciless law-makers who have wrested the territory from him; the beautiful patriarchal simplicity of his methods for acquiring property has been shattered, and the only alternative of work or starvation is that his privations will some day frenzy him, and in a moment of rash delirium he will wash himself and die.

Fun on a Snow-bound Train.

From the Kinsley (Kan.) Mercury.

The Blizzard, issued by the snow-bound passengers here last Saturday, was a complete success financially. Over 1,200 copies were sold at ten cents each.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

Amusements.

Opera House.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15 and 16.

SPECIAL MATINEE, TUESDAY.

THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ENGLISH OPERA CO.

Grand Chorus and Full Orchestra!

Entirely composed of members of the AMERICAN OPERA.

Academy of music, New York, will present:

Monday Night—IL TROVATORE,

Tuesday Matinee—MARTHA,

Tuesday Night—CARMEN,

Usual prices. Reserved seats for sale Thursday morning at Wilson & Bruckner's. Feb. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16.

Friday Evening, Feb. 12.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG

—AND HER GRAND—

Operatic Concert Co.

MAJOR J. B. POND has the honor to announce this World Renowned American Prima Donna, supported by the following eminent artists:
MISS PAULINE MONTEGRIFFO, Contralto.
MR. ROSS DAVID, Tenor.
MR. FRANCIS H. NOYES, Baritone.
MR. ADOLF GLOSE, Pianist.
—AND—

Miss Ollie Torbett

The charming young violinist, whose success the past season (her first year is unprecedented in musical annals) to appear in one grand operatic concert as above announced.

Reserved seats for sale Monday morning at Wilson & Bruckner's. Parquet and Dress Circle, $1.50; Balcony, $1. feb 5 6 7 8 11 12

SATURDAY, February 13. MATINEE AND NIGHT.

The representative American comedian,

JOHN T. RAYMOND!

Assisted by

Kate Forsyth and His Company,

Will present an entirely original farce-comedy in four acts, by M. A. W. PINERO, the success of the New York dramatic season, holding the stage of Daly's theater for 3 months, and nearly a year at the Court theater, London, where it is still running, entitled,

THE MAGISTRATE!

Usual prices. Reserved seats at Wilson & Bruckner's feb 7, 8, 11, 12, 13.

GEORGIA—FULTON COUNTY—THE UNDERsigned will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on the premises of the land hereinafter described, between the legal hours of sale, on Thursday, February 25th, the following real estate in the city of Atlanta: City lot No. —, Ward 4, block 134, bounded by Houston, Butler and Ellis streets, containing one acre, more or less. The lot will be divided into convenient sizes. Terms cash. See plats at my office, 148 Houston street.
sun&thu. TAOMAS GILES.

Taylor, Wylie & Bailey.
Metropolitan undertakers and funeral directors embalming and preserving a specialty, No. 26 W. Alabama street. Telephone, 719. 6mo.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ART GOODS

J. P. STEVENS, Jeweler, 47 Whitehall Street.

First Grand Excursion

—TO—

CALIFORNIA

—VIA THE—

Georgia Pacific R'y

—AND—

BIRMINGAM, ALA.

LEAVES NEW ORLEANS

FEBRUARY 21ST, 1886.

GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

LOWEST RATES EVER KNOWN

—TO THE—

PACIFIC COAST.

Atlanta, Ga., to San Francisco and return	$110 00
Savannah, Ga., " "	112 00
Macon, Ga., " "	112 00
Augusta, Ga., " "	115 00
Charleston, S. C., " "	115 00
Charlotte, N. C., " "	120 00
Anniston, Ala., " "	110 00
Oxford, Ala., " "	110 00

COMPLETE SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

Atlanta, Ga., to San Francisco

via Birmingham, Meridian and New Orleans, and the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Accommodations can now be secured by addressing or calling on

S. B. WEBB, Passenger Agent, Atlanta.
B. F. WYLY, JR., General Agent, Atlanta Ga.
ALEX S. THWEATT, Gen'l Trav. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
G. S. BARNUM, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Birmingham, Ala.

CITY OF SAVANNAH,
OFFICE CITY SURVEYOR, Feb. 6, 1886.

Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL WEDNESDAY night, at 8 o'clock, Feb. 24th, directed to F. E. Rebarer, Clerk of Council of the city of Savannah, for paving that portion of Broughton street in said city lying between the west side of Abercorn street and the east side of West Broad street; the length of said portion being 2,384 feet, and the width 45 feet between the curbing; and eight feet on each side of intersecting streets, making a total of 12,319 square yards. Bids may be made for granite or grawacke blocks having a depth of 7 inches, or for asphalt blocks, or for sheet asphalt; also for 4,000 running feet 16 inch curb, 5 inches thick, of granite or bluestone.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

All bids must be signed by two sureties, before a Notary, for the faithful performance of the work.

For further information address
JOHN B. HOWARD, City Surveyor.

Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line

Vicksburg and Shreveport

--VIA--

MONTGOMERY!

ONLY 15 HOURS

ATLANTA

—TO—

NEW ORLEANS.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change

ON ALL TRAINS.

Through time table in effect January 31, 1886.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY.

	No. 50.	No. 52.	No. 4.
L've Atlanta	1 10 pm	9 55 pm	5 30 pm
Ar. Fairburn	2 55 pm		6 47 pm
" Palmetto	2 07 pm		7 18 pm
" Newnan	2 33 pm		8 18 pm
" Grantville	3 00 pm		9 25 pm
" Hogansville	3 12 pm		9 57 pm
" LaGrange	3 37 pm		10 50 pm
" West Point	4 05 pm	12 24 am	
" Opelika	4 48 pm	1 00 am	
Ar. Columbus, Ga	6 19 pm	11 38 am	
Lv. Columbus	2 20 am		
Ar. Montgomery	6 55 pm	2 50 am	
Ar. Pensacola	4 35 am	6 10 pm	
" Mobile	2 25 am	8 45 am	
" New Orleans	7 20 am	1 00 pm	
" Selma	10 15 pm	12 00 m	
" Marion	12 45 am	4 12 pm	
" Greensboro	1 59 am	5 42 pm	
" Meridian	6 25 am	11 30 pm	
" Jackson	10 40 am		
" Vicksburg	12 40 pm		
" Monroe	6 30 pm		
" Shreveport	11 10 pm		

NORTH BOUND DAILY.

	No. 51.	No. 54.	No. 3.
Lv. New Orleans	7 00 pm	4 00 pm	
" Mobile	12 20 am	8 45 pm	
" Montgomery	7 55 am	2 20 am	
" Opelika	10 03 am	4 16 am	
Ar. Columbus	11 38 am		
Lv. Columbus	8 30 am		
" West Point	10 49 am	4 56 am	
" LaGrange	12 20 am		4 00 am
" Hogansville	11 46 am		4 53 am
" Grantville	11 59 am		4 28 am
" Newnan	12 25 pm		6 10 am
" Palmetto	12 52 pm		7 35 am
" Fairburn	1 04 pm		8 04 am
Ar. Atlanta	1 52 pm	7 22 am	9 25 am

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 50, Pullman Buffet sleeping car Atlanta to New Orleans without change.

No. 52, Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta to New Orleans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta. Palace day coach Meridian to Montgomery.

No. 53, Pullman Palace Buffet car New Orleans to Atlanta and Washington.

CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.
CECIL GABBETT, General Manager, Montgomery, Alabama

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Savannah* 7 32 am	To Savannah* 6 00 am
" Barn'sv'll* 8 30 am	To Macon* 2 45 pm
" Macon 12 40 pm	To Savannah* 6 50 pm
" Savannah* 4 35 pm	To Ba'nesville* 4 30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chatt'ga* 5 51 am	To Chattanooga* 7 50 am
" Marietta 8 30 am	To Chattanooga* 1 30 pm
" Rome 11 05 am	To Rome 3 40 pm
" Chata'go* 2 25 pm	To Marietta 4 45 pm
" Chata'ga* 6 37 pm	To Chattanooga* 5 55 pm
	To Chattanooga* 11 00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Selma* 7 22 am	To Opelika 7 35 am
" LaGrange 10 05 am	To Selma* 1 10 pm
" Mo'tgom'y* 1 52 pm	To LaGrange 4 20 pm
" Opelika 4 15 pm	To Selma* 9 55 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta* 6 45 am	To Augusta* 8 00 am
" Covingt'n 7 55 am	To Decatur 9 35 am
" Decatur 10 40 am	To Clarkston 1 25 pm
" Augusta* 1 00 pm	To Augusta* 2 45 pm
" Clarkston 3 30 pm	To Covington 5 50 pm
" Augusta* 5 40 pm	To Augusta* 8 15 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

From Gain'sv'e. 8 25 am	To Charlotte* 7 40 am
" Charlo'e* 12 40 pm	To Gainesville 4 00 pm
" Charlo'e* 9 40 pm	To Charlotte* 4 45 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Bir'g'm* 7 15 am	To Birming'm* 8 05 am
" Bir'g'm* 9 30 am	To Birming'm* 4 30 pm
" Bir'g'm* 8 00 pm	To Birming'm* 10 00 pm

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.

Day Express From South 11 15 am	Day Express North, E. and West 12 01 noon
Cannon Ball From South 10 30 pm	Night Express North, E. and West 10 45 pm
Day Express From North 11 27 pm	Cannon Ball for Florida 11 32 pm
Night Express From North 3 30 pm	Fast Express for Florida 4 00 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

W. H. PATTERSON,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER,

24 Pryor Street.

WANTED—
City, State and Railroad Bonds, Loans on business and residence property negotiated.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Bonds & Stocks,

WANTED—Stock of Ga., West Point, and Southwestern R. Rs.; also Georgia bonds maturing next April and July. Have for sale Atlanta and state bonds. I am authorized agent for the sale of the new state of Georgia 4½ per cent bonds.
HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,

No. 120 Broadway, - - - - - New York.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM bankers, merchants and others, and interest allowed on balances.

Advances made to correspondents on approved business paper or other good collateral.

Letters of credit issued. Collections made. Government bonds and other securities bought and sold on commission.

The GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

—OF ATLANTA, GA.—

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Capital & Surplus $300,00.00.

In Savings Department we issue certificates payable on demand with interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

71 South Broad Street,

Atlanta, - - - - Georgia.

—Telephone 444.—

We sell anything sent us. Make correct and prompt returns. Can give the best reference our city affords. Send us your stuff.

Our specialty: Georgia, Florida and Tennessee Produce. d6m

PENNYROYAL PILLS. SAFE. Effectual, with ELIXIR of Pennyroyal (free), they never fail. Particulars 4c. Dr. J. V. STANTON, Station "L," New York City.
fe 29—d1 n s th u sat

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 10, 1886.

Money easy.
New York exchange buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R. R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
			Ga. R. 6s, 1910	107½	108½
New Ga., 4½			Ga. R. 6s, 1922	108½	109½
30 year	106	107	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	109	111
Ga. 6s	104	106	C. C. & A. 1st	112	114
Ga. 7s 1886	100½	101	A. & C. 1st	117	119
Ga. 7s, gold	111	113	A. & C. inc	100	102
Ga. 7s, 1896	122	124	M. & A. ind	100	103
S. C. Brown	106	108	W. of Ala. 1st	106	108
Savannah 5s	98	100	do. 2d	111	113
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	122	124	Ga. Pac. ind	104	106
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	112	114	Ga. Pac. 2d		
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	115	118	mortgage	40	45
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	113	116	E. T. Va. & Ga		
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	107	109	1st consol 5s	64	70
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	100	101	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta 5s	101	103	Georgia	162	164
Augusta 7s	103	105	At. & Char	80	85
Macon 6s	109	111	Southwest'n	117	119
Columbus 5s	95	97	S. Carolina	5	10
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central	72	74
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—	Central deb	95	97
Merch'ts B'k	103	110	Aug. & Sav	119	121
B'k State Ga	120	150	A. & W. Pt	95	96
Gate City Nat	100	105	do. deb	101	103
RAILROAD BONDS.			C. C. & A	80	85
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	104	107			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The first set back in the remarkable upward movement of the Coal stocks took place today. After an irregular opening, the Coalers made heavy declines and the general list sympathized, but to a less extent. Union Pacific and Pacific Mail were particularly weak on unfavorable rumors regarding congressional legislation. The market made a strong rally after midday, and then became quiet and closed steady. Lackawanna is down 4 per cent, and the general list small fractions to 1½ per cent, except Jersey Central, Erie and a few others, which are fractionally higher. Sales 491,000 shares.

Exchange 487. Money 1½@2. Sub-treasury balances; Coin, $156,699,000; currency $9,827,000. Governments dull; 4s 124¾; 3s 100⅝. State bonds dull.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	100	Mobile & Ohio	15
do. Class B 5s	105	N. & C.	47
Ga. 6s	*100	N. O. Pac. 1sts	64
Ga. 7s mortgage	101	N. Y. Central	106⅜
North Carolinas	80	Norfolk & W'n pre	27⅜
do. new	20	Northern Pacific	27⅝
do. funding	10	do. preferred	59⅜
S. C. con. Brown	108	Pacific Mail	57½
Tennessee 6s	56½	Reading	21½
Virginia 6s	*43	Rich. & Alleghany	7½
Virginia consols	55	Richmond & Dan	78½
Chesap'ke & Ohio	11⅜	Rich & W. P. Ter'l	35½
Chicago & N. W.	109⅜	Rock Island	128½
do. preferred	136½	St. Paul	93⅜
Del. & Lack	131⅝	do. preferred	123
Erie	27¼	Texas Pacific	12¼
East Tenn	3	Union Pacific	52
Lake Shore	88¾	N. J. Central	50⅞
L. & N.	40⅝	Missouri Pacific	110
Memphis & Char	35	Western Union	73¼

*Bid. ‡Ex-dividend. †Offered. ‡Asked.

COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 10, 1886.

New York—Futures closed dull, having declined 8@10 points. Spots middling 9 1-16c.

Net receipts four days 74,248 bales, against 47,078 bales last year; exports 75,763 bales; last year 51,382 bales; stock 1,047,878 bales; last year 851,008 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

February	9.01@	8.93@ 8.95
March	9.08@	8.99@ 9.00
April	9.17@	9.08@ 9.09
May	9.27@	9.18@ 9.19

Closed weak; sales 126,100 bales.

Local—Cotton closed barely steady with prices marked lower: Good middling 9⅛c; middling 8⅞c; strict low middling 8⅝c; low middling 8½c; strict good ordinary 7½c; good ordinary 7⅛c; tinges 8½c; middling stains 7⅝c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	119
Air-Line Railroad	114
Georgia Railroad	156
Central Railroad	60
Western and Atlantic Railroad	31
West Point Railroad	63
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. Railroad	131
Georgia Pacific Railroad	25
Total	699
Receipts previously	144,327
Total	145,026
Stock September 1	433
Grand total	145,459

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments two days	50
Shipments previously	105,483
Local consumption previously	5,488
Total	111,021
Actual stock on hand	34,438

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	699
Same day last year	37
Showing an increase of	662
Receipts since September 1	145,026
Same time last year	165,744
Showing a decrease of	20,718

NEW YORK, February 10—The Post's cotton market report says: Future deliveries, at the first call, brought an advance of 4@3-100, but soon after began to decline, and did not cease receding till sales were made at prices ranging, with the exception of February, 4@5-100 below yesterday's close, thus establishing a fall since the first call of 8-100. At the third call February short notice fetched 8.94, March 9.00, April 9.09, May 9.19, June 9.29 and August 9.44. Futures closed steady 4@7-100 lower than yesterday.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 10—12:15 p.m.—Cotton dull and in buyers favor; middling uplands 4 15-16; middling Orleans 5 1-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 3,000; American 2,200; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 4 56-64; March and April delivery 4 57-64, 4 56-64; April and May 4 58-64; May and June delivery 4 60-64; June and July delivery 4 62-64; July and August delivery 5; August and September delivery 5 3-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, February 10—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 6,600 blaes; uplands low middling clause February delivery 4 57-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 57-64, sellers; March and April delivery 4 57-64, buyers; April and May delivery 4 59-64, sellers; May and June delivery 4 61-64, sellers; June and July delivery 4 63-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 1-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 4-64, sellers; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, February 10—5:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 4 55-64, buyers; February and March delivery 4 55-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 56-64, sellers; April and May delivery 4 57-64, buyers; May and June delivery 4 59-64, buyers; June and July delivery 4 61-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5, sellers; August and September delivery 5 2-64, buyers; futures closed weak.

NEW YORK, February 10—Cotton weak; sales 194 bales; middling uplands 9 1-16; middling Orleans 9¼; net receipts 28; gross 6,917; consolidated net receipts 19,885; exports to Great Britain 5,262; to continent 150.

GALVESTON, February 10—Cotton dull; middling 8¾; net receipts 1,827 bales; gross 1,827; sales 317; stock 64,995.

NORFOLK, February 10—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 2,661 bales; gross 2,661; stock 36,512; sales 765; exports coastwise 1,125.

BALTIMORE, February 10—Cotton dull; middling 9 1-16; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales 200; stock 32,713; sales to spinners —.

BOSTON, February 10—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼; net receipts 318 bales; gross 473; sales none; stock 6,310.

WILMINGTON, February 10—Cotton steady; middling 8¾; net receipts 126 bales; gross 126; sales none; stock 6,295.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10—Cotton dull; middling 9⅜; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 20,450.

SAVANNAH, February 10—Cotton quiet; middling 8 9-16; net receipts 1,980 bales; gross 1,980; sales 1,300; stock 89,064; exports coastwise 824.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10—Cotton quiet and easy; middling 8 9-16; net recepts 9,235 bales; gross 6,700; sales 2,000; stock 374,039; exports to Great Britain 440; coastwise 1,749.

MOBILE, February 10—Cotton quiet and easy; middling 8⅝; net receipts 838 bales; gross 838; sales 700; stock 57,627; exports coastwise 771.

MEMPHIS, February 10—Cotton quiet; middling 8¾; net receipts 865 bales; shipments 859; sales 1,675; stock 138,194.

AUGUSTA, February 10—Cotton dull; middling 8¾; net receipts 354 bales; shipments —; sales 1,215.

CHARLESTON, February 10—Cotton quiet; middling 8¾; net receipts 1,022 bales; gross 1,022; sales 300; stock 72,674; exports coastwise 807.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, February 10—All the markets started in at the bottom today, gathering strength and activity as the session advanced. The opening in wheat was tame and selling rather heavy, May starting in at 84¼c and remaining about that during the first half hour, then rose steadily to 85¼c. There was considerable excitement and large trading before May was allowed to touch 85c. A reaction to 84¾c followed, and the closing at 1 o'clock was at 84⅞c. In the afternoon the tone became quite strong, May advancing to 85¾c with some trading at 85 7-16c, closing at 85⅜c bid. It was reported that the stocks of wheat and flour showed a decrease of 4¼ million bushels since January 1, but the main argument of the bulls was contained in a better home demand, rather free shipments to interior milling points being reported from winter wheat points.

The shipping demand for corn was brisk, and with only moderate receipts, considerable activity was instilled into the speculative market, May sold up in the afternoon to 40⅝c and closed at 40½c.

Oats joined in the advance, closing at 32⅛c for May.

Mess pork was again considerably stronger, closing 20c higher in the afternoon than yesterday.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 10, 1886.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
February	79⅜	79⅞	79⅜	79⅞
PORK.				
February	11 05	11 12½	11 05	11 12½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
February	5 47½	5 50	5 47½	5 50

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 10—Flour—Best patent $6.50@$6.75; extra fancy $6.00@$6.25; fancy $5.50@$5.75; extra family $5.00; choice family $4.50@$4.75; family $4.25@$4.50; extra $4.00@$4.25. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.08@$1.10; No. 3 do. $1.06. Bran—Large sacks $1.00; small $1.05. Corn meal—Plain 58c; belted 58; pea meal $1.00. Grits—$3.75. Corn—No. 2 white Tennessee 57c; No. 2 white mixed 56c; No. 2 white mixed 56c. Oats—Red rust proof 50c; No. 2 mixed 45. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; small bales $1.00; No. 1, large bales, 97½c; small bales 97½c; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock 95c.

BALTIMORE, February 10—Flour firm and quiet Howard street and western superfine $2.62@$3.00; extra $3.25@4.00; family $4.25@$4.75; city mills superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.50@$4.15; Rio brands $4.62@$4.75. Wheat, southern nominally steady; western higher and quiet; southern red 92@94; amber 95@97; No. 1 Maryland 94@95; No. 2 western winter red spot 87¾@88½. Corn, southern nominally firm; western steady and dull; southern white 46@50; yellow 46@48.

NEW YORK, February 10—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.30@$3.75; good to choice $4.05@$5.40. Wheat, spot quiet; ungraded red 85@85¼; No. 2 red March 90⅞@91¾. Corn, spot held higher; ungraded 47@51; No. 2 February 51⅛@51⅝. Oats ⅛@¼c higher; No. 2 38½@38⅝. Hops unchanged; common to choice 7@15.

CHICAGO, February 10—Flour unchanged; southern $4.40@$4.85. Wheat opened ⅛c lower and closed ⅜c higher than yesterday; No. 2 February 78¾@79¾; March 79¼@80; May 84¼@80¼. Corn stronger and ¼@⅜c higher; cash 36⅛@37; February 36⅜@36¾; May 40@40¼. Oats firmer; No. 2 cash 29¼; February 29¼; May 31 15-16.

ST. LOUIS, February 10—Flour unchanged. Wheat very dull but higher; No. 2 red cash 90¼; March 91⅝. Corn dull but higher; No. 2 mixed cash 34¼@34¼; June 31. Oats firmer but very dull; No. 2 mixed cash 28½@28¾.

CINCINNATI, February 10—Flour barely steady; family $4.15@$4.40. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 94. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 37¼. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 31¾@32.

LOUISVILLE, February 10—Grain steady. Wheat, No. 2 red 93. Corn, No. 2 new mixed 38; do. white 38½. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 31½@32.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 10—Coffee—Fancy Rio 11¾@12; choice 10@11; prime 10@10½; fair 9@9¾; ordinary 8½@9c. Sugar—Cut loaf, bbls. and halves 8⅝c; powdered, bbls. and halves, 8⅝c; standard granulated 7⅛c; standard A 7⅛c; off A 6⅞; white extra C 6⅝c; yellow do. 6⅝c; yellow C 6⅛c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 55c; choice kettle 50c; prime kettle 40@45c; choice centrifugal 45c: prime cut 35@37c; fair do. 27@33c; fancy sugar syrup 50c; do. choice 45c; do. prime 30@33. Teas—Black 35@60; green 35@60. Nutmegs 75c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 14c. Mace 30c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 6¼c; X soda 4¼c; XXX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 1 bbls. $6.50; No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls. $3.50; kits 50; pails 55. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ⅌ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 12½. Matches—Round wood, ⅌ gross, $1.13; ⅌ 200, $1.75; ⅌ 300, $3.50; ⅌ 400, $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes, 5⅝c. Rice, choice imported, 7½; prime, 6¼; fair, 5½. Salt—Liverpool, $1.10; Virginia, 85c. Cheese—Full cream, 12½c; factory, 9@10c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10—Coffee easier; Rio cargoes, common to prime 6¼@9¼. Sugar steady and firm; Louisiana open kettle choice 5; strictly prime 4⅞@4 15-16; common to good common 4@4½; good common to good fair 4 9-16@4¾; Louisiana centrifulgals, off white 6¼; choice yellow clarified 5⅞; choice white 6⅛@6¼; prime yellow 5⅞@4 15-16. Molasses dull and nominal; Louisiana open kettle choice 26@28; strictly prime 34@37; good prime 25@27; prime 20@22; good common 13@14; centrifugal, strictly prime 26@28; prime to good prime 15@18; common to good common 16@19; common to prime 14@20. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to prime 3@5¼.

NEW YORK, February 10—Coffee, fair Rio spot firm at 8⅞; old and new No. 7 Rio spot 6.60. Sugar dull and weak; fair to good refining 5⅜@5½; refined quiet; C 5⅛@5¼; extra C 5 7-16@5⅝; white extra C 5¾; yellow 4⅞@5; off A 5⅞; mould A 6½; standard A 6⅛; confectioners A 6⅜; cut loaf and crushed 6⅞@7; powdered 6 11-16@6¾; granulated 6½; Cubes 6 11-16@6¾. Molasses dull; Cuba 50-test 23. Rice quiet; domestic 4@7.

CINCINNATI, February 10—Sugar unchanged; hards refined 7½@7⅝; New Orleans 5@5¾.

CHICAGO, February 10—Sugar unchanged; standard A 6½; granulated 7⅛.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, February 10—Mess pork in better demand and stronger; cash $11.05; March $10.95@$11.07½; May $11.12½@$11.30. Lard steadier: cash 6.07½@6.10; March 6.07½@6.12½; May 6.20@6.22½. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders 3.95@4.00; short rib 5.25@5.50; short clear 5.75@5.80.

LOUISVILLE, February 10—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear rib 6.15; sides 6.40; shoulders 4½. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5.60; sides 5.90; shoulders 4. Mess pork $11.50. Hams, sugar-cured 9½@10. Lard, choice leaf 7¾@8.

ST. LOUIS, February 10—Provisions quiet and generally steady. Pork $11.25. Lard 5.90@5.95. Bulk meats, boxed lots, long clear 5.30; short ribs 5.50; short clear 5.60. Bacon, long clear 5.82½@5.90; short ribs 6.00; clear 6.12½@6.15.

ATLANTA, February 10—Bellies 7¼c; bulk clear rib sides 6¼c; smoked shoulders 5c. Bacon, sugar-cured shoulders 7¼c; sugar-cured hams, 10 lb average, 11c; do. 14 lb average 10½c. Lard—Leaf tierces, refined 7c.

CINCINNATI, February 10—Pork dull at $11.25. Lard dull at 6.05. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¼; short rib 5.45@5.60. Bacon dull; shoulders 5; short ribs 6.25; short clear 6.40.

NEW YORK, February 10—Pork steady; mess spot $10.25. Middles dull; long clear 5¼. Lard 2@3 points higher; western steam spot 6.35@6.40.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, February 10—Apples—$2.00@2.50 ⅌ bbl. Lemons—$3.00@$4.00 ⅌ box; Florida lemons $2.00@$3.00. Oranges—Florida $2.00@$2.50 ⅌ box; $5.00@$6.00 ⅌ barrel. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.00@$2.00. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—⅌ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ⅌ gal; $14 ⅌ bbl. California Pears $5.00 ⅌ box. Citron—15@40c. Almonds—20c. Pecans—12c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Peaches 2@3c; apples 2c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, February 10—Turpentine firm at 38½; rosin firm; strained 75; good strained 80; tar firm at $1.00; crude turpentine firm; hards $1.25; yellow dip and virgin $1.90.

SAVANNAH, February 10—Turpentine firm at 39½; sales 100 barrels; rosin quiet; strained and good strained $1.00@$1.05; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, February 10—Turpentine quiet at 38½; rosin, strained 80; good strained 85.

NEW YORK, February 10—Rosin dull at $1.02½@$1.05; turpentine dull at 40½.

Live Stock

ATLANTA, February 10—For several weeks the mule market has been very active. Trade for the past few days, however, was not so brisk, though a very satisfactory business was reported. The supply of mules is equal to the demand at the following prices: Mules—14 to 14½ hands $90@$119; 14½ to 14¾ hands $110@$125. Horses—Market quiet; supply; plug $65@$90; drive $100@$140.

CINCINNATI, February 10—Hogs slow and easier; common and light $3.25@$4.00; packing and butchers $4.00@$4.35.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, February 10—Eggs—22@23c. Butter—Jersey 25c; Tennessee 15@20c. Poultry—Hens 25@27c; chickens 18@20c; cocks 15c; ducks 22½@25c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 10@11c; turkeys 13@14c. Irish potatoes—$2.50@$3.00 ⅌ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—60@70c. Honey—Strained 6@7c; in the comb 12½c. Onions—$2.50@3.00. Cabbage—2@2½c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, February 10—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule-shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20c. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70c. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Well buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16c. Swede iron 5c. rolled (or merchant bar) 2¼ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $3.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ⅌ lb 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle, $4.00; blasting $2.75. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.65.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, February 10—Leather—Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 21@24; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper 35@40c.

ATLANTA, February 10—Bagging—Jute, 1¾ lbs, 10½c; 1¾ lbs 10½c. Ties—Delta $1.35; arrow $1.30; pieced $1.16.

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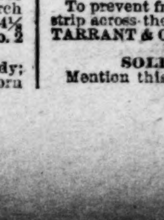
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E. C. GARDNER,
Architect,
Of Springfield, Mass., has an office at room No. third floor of Constitution building, and is prepared for consultation, or any work in his profession. Office hours 9 to 1 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. 3m

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Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE.
NO 27 WEST-DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 40 am
Leave Washington	7 20 am
Leave Athens	7 45 am
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Athens	7 40 pm
Arrive Washington	7 35 pm
Arrive Augusta	8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.	NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.
L've Atlanta 8 00 am	L've Augusta 10 50 am
Ar. Gainesville 8 25 pm	" Macon 7 10 am
" Athens 5 30 pm	" Milledgeville 9 38 am
" Washington 2 20 pm	" Washington 11 20 am
" Milledgeville 4 43 pm	" Athens 9 00 am
" Macon 6 15 pm	Ar. Gainesville 8 25 pm
" Augusta 3 35 pm	" Atlanta 5 40 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.	NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.
L've Atlanta 8 15 pm	L've Augusta 9 45 pm
Ar. Augusta 5 50 am	Ar. Atlanta 6 45 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta 5 50 pm	L've. Covington 5 40 am
Decatur 6 26 pm	L've Decatur 7 25 am
Ar. Covington 8 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta 7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN.
(Daily except Sundays.

L've Atlanta 9 35 am	L've Decatur 10 10 am
Ar. Decatur 10 05 am	Ar. Atlanta 10 40 am

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

L've Atlanta 1 25 pm	L've Clarkston 2 36 pm
L've Decatur 1 47 pm	L've Decatur 3 01 pm
Ar. Clarkston 2 12 pm	Ar. Atlanta 3 30 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast.

J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

L.S.L.

Capital Prize $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements."

[signature: G. T. Beauregard]
[signature: J. A. Early]

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,
Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS!
Over Half a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for twenty-five years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote, its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distributions:

190th Grand Monthly
—AND THE—
Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 16th 1886.

Under the personal supervision and management of
Gen. G. T. BEAUREGUARD, of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize $150,000.

NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, Five Dollars. Fifths Two Dollars. Tenths One Dollar.

List of Prizes:

1 Capital prize of	$150,000	$150,000
1 Grand prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Grand prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1000 "	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation prizes of	200	$20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500
2,279 Prizes amounting to		$522,500

Applications for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

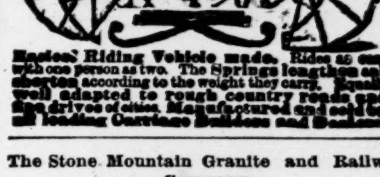
For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Mention this paper.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES.
OVER 400,000 IN USE.



Easiest Riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

The Stone Mountain Granite and Railway Company

Have recently added all of the necessary machinery, and are now making a specialty of mausoleums, monuments, tombs, coping and all descriptions of cemetery work. Work guaranteed, equal to any procured elsewhere, and at prices which will prove satisfactory to purchasers. Parties contemplating erecting monuments are requested to confer with us and we will submit designs from which they can select one approximating in cost the amount they wish to expend. We confidently refer to the Kimball House Co., Constitution Publishing Co., O. E. Fuller, H. G. Huhrt, or to other contracts executed by us as an evidence of the skill of our workmen.

BUILDING AND BRIDGE STONES
MAUSOLEUMS, MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, ETC., PAVING
AND CURBING STONES.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

Estimates promptly made from plans and specifications. Address

J. A. ALEXANDER PRESIDENT,
ATLANTA, GA.

Cure Guaranteed

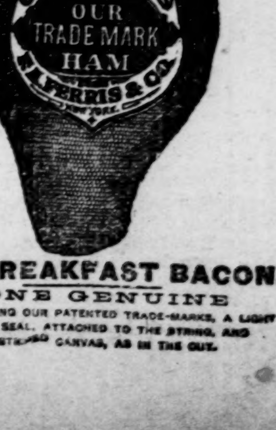
The Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belt is a Positive Cure for Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor, Weakness, Premature Old Age, &c. &c. $500 Reward paid if every Belt we sell does not generate a genuine Electric current. Price reduced to $5. With each Belt we send a written guarantee to return the full amount paid if it does not make a complete cure. Sealed particulars sent free. ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, cor. Flatbush Av. & State St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mention this paper. jan 12 tues thur sat wky

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A FRIEND IN NEED.
Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural Bone Setter. Has been used for more than 50 years, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, wounds and all external injuries. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS—TRY IT.
jan29d1y

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR



AND BREAKFAST BACON.
NONE GENUINE
UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARK, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

Ask your retailer for the Original $3 Shoe
Beware of Imitations.
None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.



Made in Button, Congress & Lace. Best Calf Skin. Unexcelled in Durability, Comfort and Appearance. A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.
J. Means & Co.,
41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

This shoe stands higher in the estimation of Wearers than any other in the world. Thousands who wear it will tell you the reason if you ask them.
Mention this paper. feb1—d&wky

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at chambers February 8, 1886, will be sold on the premises at 293 Jones street, on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1886, sale commencing at 10 o'clock. a. m., all the personal property of the estate of Somerfield Faris, deceased, consisting of a remnant of a stock of family groceries, saddles, bridles, harness, etc. Terms cash.

JOHN C. BATTLE,
February 10, 3t. Temporary Administrator.

BIG G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.
MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom.
A. L. SMITH. Bradford, Pa.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
Mention this paper.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE
—AND—
COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Will Reopen Wednesday, September 2, 1885.

THE MUSIC AND ART DEPARTMENT ARE RESPECTIVELY under the care of Mr. Alfredo Barili and Mr. William Lycett. For circulars, apply to
MRS. J. W. BALLARD,
Principal.

WEAK MEN!

Whose VITALITY is failing, Brain DRAINED and EXHAUSTED or Power PREMATURELY WASTED may find a perfect and reliable cure in the FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES originated by Prof. JEAN CIVIALE, of Paris, France. Adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly and successfully introduced here. All weakening losses and drains promptly checked. TREATISE giving newspaper and medical endorsements, &c., FREE. Consultation (office or by mail) with six eminent doctors FREE. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York.
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Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads.

All trains of this system are run by Central or (20th Meridian time).

SAVANNAH, GA., December 6th, 1885.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, DEC. 6, 1885, PASSENGER trains on these roads will run as follows

GOING FROM ATLANTA.

Lv. Atlanta D No 52	6:00 a m
Ar. Thomaston D E S	11:35 a m
" Carrollton D E S	5:00 p m
" Macon D No 52	9:30 a m
" Augusta D No 17	4:30 p m
" Savannah D No 52	4:07 p m
" Jacksonville	8:55 a m
" Perry D E S No 21	12:00 a m
" Fort Gaines D E S No 27	4:35 p m
" Blakely D E S No 25	7:10 p m
" Albany D No 25	2:45 p m
" Eufaula D No 1	4:01 p m
" Columbus D No 5	2:15 p m
" Montgomery D No 1	7:25 p m
Lv. Atlanta D No 2	2:45 p m
Ar. Thomaston D E S	7:15 p m
" Carrollton	
" Macon	6:25 p m
" Augusta	
" Savannah	
" Jacksonville D	8:55 a m
" Perry D E S No 23	8:45 p m
" Fort Gaines	
" Blakeley	
" Albany D No 3	10:45 p m
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
Lv. Atlanta D No 54	6:50 p m
Ar. Thomaston	
" Carrollton	
" Macon D No 54	10:40 p m
" Augusta	
" Savannah D No 54	6:00 a m
" Jacksonville D	12 noon
" Perry D E S No 27	12:00 p m
" Fort Gaines E D S No 27	4:38 p m
" Blakeley D E S No 25	7:10 p m
" Albany D No 25	2:45 p m
" Eufaula D No 1	4:01 p m
" Columbus D No 5	2:15 pm
" Montgomery D No 1	7:25 p m

Sleeping cars on No 54, Atlanta, to Savannah; through sleeping and sitting cars on No 2 to Jacksonville via Albany and Waycross. Passengers for Wrightsville, Louisville and Sylvania, Ga., take train No. 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 make close connection at Albany with trains of S F & W Ry for Southwest Georgia and Florida points. Train No 2 connects at Albany with B & W R R. Trains 52 and 54 connect at Savannah with S F & W R'y for all Florida points.

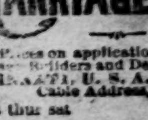
COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA.

Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D	7:20 p m
" Jacksonville via Albany	
" Savannah D No 51	8:40 a m
" Albany D No 26	12:40 p m
" Blakeley D E S No 26	8:15 a m
" Fort Gaines D E S No 25	10:05 a m
" Perry D E S No 22	2:00 p m
" Eufaula D No 2	10:55 a m
" Columbus D No 6	11:40 p m
" Montgomery D No 2	7:40 a m
" Augusta D No 18	10:25 a m
" Macon D No 51	5:40 p m
" Thomaston	
" Carrollton D	5:00 a m
Ar. Atlanta D	9:30 p m
Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D	8:20 p m
" Jacksonville via Albany	
" Savannah D No 53	8:10 p m
" Albany	
" Blakeley	
" Fort Gaines	
" Perry	
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
" Augusta	
" Macon D No 53	3:35 a m
" Thomaston	
" Carrollton	
Ar. Atlanta D No 53	7:32 a m
Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D	
" Jacksonville via Atlanta D	7:32 p m
" Savannah	
" Albany D	4:10 a m
" Blakely	
" Fort Gaines	
" Perry D E S No 24	6:00 a m
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
" Macon D No 1	8:40 a m
" Thomaston D E S No 34	8:30 a m
" Carrollton	
Ar. Atlanta D No 1	12:40 p m

Sleeping cars on trains from Savannah to Macon and Atlanta to Augusta. Connection at Atlanta with all diverging roads to eastern and western points and local stations. Through sleeping and sitting cars on train leaving Jacksonville at 7:20 p m., via Waycross, Atlanta and Macon. D—Dailey, D E S—daily except Sunday. Tickets for all points and sleeping car berths on sale at Union depot thirty minutes prior to leaving of all trains.

WM. ROGERS, Gen'l Sup't, Savannah, Ga.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
W. T. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, G. P. A., Savannah, Ga.
R. SCHMIDT, Atlanta, Ga.

ESTABLISHED 1870. OVER 200,000 SOLD. USED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD



THE COOK CARRIAGE CO.

Catalogues and Prices on application. Sold by all the best Carriage Builders and Dealers.
CINCINNATI, U. S. A.
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THE CONSTITUTION.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by The Constitution Reporters.

TWO SUSPECTS.—J. W. Craig, a colored suspect, was arrested by Patrolman Garvey last night. Frank Johnson, another suspect, was arrested by Stationhouse Keeper Buchanan.

NOTHING DISCOVERED.—The three foot pads who assaulted Mr. Miller night before last, on Luckie street, are still at large. The police department is investigating the matter quietly.

BOUND OVER.—Peter Leathers, of Douglas county, was tried before Commissioner Height yesterday on a charge of violating the internal revenue laws. He gave bond in the sum of $300.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.—In the city court yesterday the jury gave Mr. Boynton four hundred dollars damages. The suit was against the city for damages for filling in his lot on Forest avenue.

SHERIFF SALE.—Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Ferkerson sold the stock of hardware belonging to H. S. Lee, 98 Whitehall, which was sold under a mortgage given in favor of L. Snider, transferee. The stock was bought by Mr. Snider for $1,353.

JIM BONE ARRESTED.—Several days ago a man named Wardlow had two or three dollars stolen from his pockets, on Marietta street. Wardlow quickly suspected Jim Bone, and so informed Patrolman Sheridan. Yesterday Jim Bone was arrested and locked up as a suspect.

CHEATING AND SWINDLING.—Charles Morgan was given a cell in the city prison last night by Patrolman Waltern. Morgan's arrest was due to a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling. The warrant was sworn out by a negro man named Jenkins, and Morgan will be given a preliminary trial today before Judge Tanner.

IS IT TRUE?—Late last night it was currently rumored that Tom Miller, a young train hand on the West Point road, had been run over and fatally injured and that death ensued in a short time. The accident was said to have occurred near Hogansville. A CONSTITUTION reporter called at the West Point offices, but nothing definite could be ascertained.

MR. O'NEILL'S CONDITION.—A gentleman who lives near Mr. John O'Neill, the planter who was bitten by the mule last Friday, was in the city yesterday and stated that Mr. O'Neill's condition was extremely critical. Mr. O'Neill's leg is terribly swollen and he is suffering the most intense pain. He is quite weak and is unable to move about in his bed.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—J. J. James, a negro man, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning, charged with disorderly conduct. The evidence showed that James slapped a small white boy in the face in a most brutal manner Tuesday afternoon, and Judge Anderson dismissed the city case and bound James over in the sum of one hundred dollars for assault and battery. James gave the bond.

ALSTON PLACE.—Yesterday Mr. Samuel W Goode sold the well known Alston place, near Kirkwood, to Mr. James H. Helmer, of Jefferson county, New York, for nine thousand dollars cash. The place covers three hundred and twenty acres and is one of the finest places in this vicinity. Mr. Helmer's family is already here and will take possestion of the farm at once. Mr. Helmer is delighted with our climate.

HURT IN THE BACK.—Early yesterday morning a switch engine on the Georgia road jumped the track near the cemetery. W. C. Brown, the engineer, in reversing the motion of the engine, was thrown violently against the tender. His back was so badly wrenched that he was compelled to give up his engine and go to his home on Kelly street. He will probably be able to resume work in a few days.

WHIPPED BY HIS MOTHER.—Lewis Joues, a fifteen-year-old boy, was arrested early yesterday morning by Patrolman Whitley and given a cell in the city prison, at the request of the boy's mother. Later in the day the mother called at police headquarters and, stating that she was unable to manage the boy, asked permission to give him a good whipping. Her prayer was granted, and while Captain Moon looked on the old lady gave the boy a terrible flogging. He was then released.

CLOTHING THE PRISONERS.—Yesterday Dr. C. H. Stiles, United States physician at the Fulton county jail, made a report to Marshal Nelms giving condition of the prisoners in jail and itemizing the articles of clothing needed by each. The list calls for twenty-seven shirts, seventeen pairs of drawers, nine coats, eight pairs of pants, nineteen pairs of shoes, three hats and two pairs of socks. No clothing can be bought for the prisoners without first making application to the marshal, who writes to headquarters giving articles needed, prices of same, name of prisoners and how long sentenced.

NAT ANDERSON'S CASE.—Nat Anderson, the young man who threw the beer mug against Turner's face in the Fifth Ward bar, a few afternoons ago, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning. Anderson was charged with drunk and disorderly conduct. Turner was also required to plead to the charge of disorderly conduct. After hearing the evidence Judge Anderson fined Anderson five dollars and cost and fined Turner three dollars and cost. Anderson will yet answer to the state charge.

HE WAS TRIED.—Sam Hughes, the broommaker, who initiated the patrol wagon, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning. Hughes was charged with drunk and disorderly conduct. The evidence showed that Hughes and a bookkeeper had a row on the street two or three nights ago and that Hughes knocked his antagonist down. Judge Anderson fined Hughes three dollars and cost and Hughes paid the fine. It was also shown that Hughes was not drunk night before last when he was hauled to police headquarters in the patrol wagon.

WHAT THEY SAY.—The Ohio excursionists have not returned from Americus yet, but are expected back to-day. Several who came down with a party of thirty a few days in advance of the regular excursion train were in the department of agriculture yesterday. They intimated in their conversation that if they came to Georgia it would be only in the nature of an experiment; that they would rent for the first year or so, and if they liked it would then invest. They stated that they had money enough but would not put any of it in Georgia dirt until they had first seen whether they liked the climate, soil and people.

SPRENGER'S EXCURSION.—J. J. Sprenger, of Atlanta, who has arranged to make a trip through several of the most thickly populated counties of Pennsylvania for the purpose of bringing an excursion to Georgia, expects to leave today, but may be detained a day or two on account of the non-arrival of his son, who is expected in Atlanta daily. Mr. Springer has arranged dates to deliver a number of addresses in the section that he will visit. He will speak in both English and German, and hopes to be successful in bringing a large excursion of farmers to Georgia. He says that he has done well by coming to Georgia to live, and intends to tell his friends that they can better their condition by following his example.

IN THE TOILS AGAIN.—Two or three days ago W. H. Smith, of Griffin, walked into the stationhouse, and stating that he was wanted in Griffin, gave himself up. Just as Smith surrendered himself a telegram was received from Griffin asking for his arrest. Smith was taken back to Griffin. Yesterday morning another telegram was received by Chief Connolly, asking for Smith's arrest, and last night he was found on Whitehall street and is now in the city prison awaiting the arrival of a Griffin officer. When Smith was taken back to Griffin he was carried before the mayor and fined for a case of disorderly conduct. As soon as he was released he started back to Atlanta. Soon after Smith left Griffin a warrant charging him with assault and battery was sworn out and this is the cause of his last arrest.

SUITS SIFTED.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT SUITS FILED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Clerks Kept Busy—Several of the Most Important Suits Condensed—A Broken Jaw Bone—Suits Against the City—Damaged by Carsless Driving—Other Matters, Etc.

The past two days have been busy ones for Chief Clerks Forbes and Meyers in the superior court.

A small list of the more important cases filed was given in yesterdays CONSTITUTION and still another batch is given this morning. These gentlemen have worked hard to keep up with the work and have succeeded admirably.

DAMAGED BY DOHME.

Mrs. Lily B. Smyth with her husband, J. N. Smyth, filed a suit against Robert Dohme, agent, and Mrs. Robert Dohmes for five thousand dollars damages. The complainants allege that in October, 1885, while they were driving out on Peters street, and when near the railroad crossing, one of Dohme's delivery wagons ran into their buggy, completely demolishing it and injuring their horse. Mrs. Smyth was thrown to the ground and received injuries of a serious nature. She was just recovering from a spell of sickness and suffered great pain and mental agony.

LAWYERS VS. LAWYERS.

Thomas A. Horsey brings suit against A. M. Reinhardt and J. M. Arrowood to recover $400. Mr. Horsey says that he employed Messrs. Reinhardt and Arrowood to look into and investigate deeds and titles to a certain lot of land which he wanted to purchase. He paid them for their services and they reported to him that he would take no risk in buying the land, as the titles were first class in every respect. He bought the land, and now learns that there are claims against it which were standing when he employed Rinhardt and Arrowood to investigate.

TO PAY FOR A ROCK WALL.

Fifteen thousand dollars is the sum for which Mr. Francis Fontaine sues the city. The city, through its agents, dug down his lot on Peachtree and made it necessary for him to have a rock wall built in order to preserve his lot and make it present a decent appearance. The amount is for damages and to cover the expense of building the wall.

WANTS $10,000 DAMAGES.

Mr. B. F. Longly, an ex-councilman, sues the Southern Bell telephone and telegraph company for $10,000. On May the 1st, 1884, the plaintiff with his nurse and child were out driving. When turning from Calhoun into Decatur street the gang of men were raising a pole and were making a terrible noise. The pole was at an angle of 45 degrees and caught in the tin awning of Mr. Mahoney's store, causing a noise. His horse became frightened and while the workmen saw the dangerous position in which he was placed, they continued to yell and make a noise. The horse ran away and he was thrown against a post at Burke's corner, seriously injuring him, and from said injuries he was confined to his bed for four weeks. His business suffered greatly, and he believes he was damaged to the amount of $10,000.

SUIT AGAINST THE AIR-LINE.

Hannah Cheek, a colored damsel, brings suit against the Richmond and Danville railroad for $1,000 damages. On the third day of last June her child, Minnie Cheek, was run over by an engine at the fifty-one mile post, and she claims it was caused by the carelessness of the engineer. The child was terribly mangled and is lamed for life.

BROKE HER JAWBONE,

Mrs. Amanda White brings suit against Dr. Robert H. Badger for $1,500 personal damages. In November, 1885, she went to his office to have a tooth extracted. She paid him his fee and she alleges that by his carelessness and unskillfulness he crushed the tooth and shattered her jawbone, causing her much pain and agony. Smith & Patterson have been attending her, and have taken out two pieces of the jawbone. Her suffering has been great and she does not think her jaw will ever get entirely well.

TAPPING THE CITY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gaines wants the city to pay her $2,500 for falling into a hole on Plum street last July. The street was in a wretched condition and the authorities had been notified but failed and refused to have the necessary repairs made.

CARELESS DRIVING.

John T. Stocks is sued by A. M. Mitchell and Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, for $1,000 damages. The bill alleges that last November Mr. Mitchell and his wife were driving out Decatur street, when they were run into by a wagon, driven by one of Mr. Stocks's servants. The tongue of the wagon struck Mrs. Mitchell, inflicting serious injuries.

NON-DELIVERY OF TELEGRAM.

L. Steinau sues the Western Union Telegraph company for $1,000 damages. He alleges that in November last he sent a telegram to his partners, F. Lewenthal & Co., Nashville, Tennessee, on a matter of special importance. They received the telegram and replied immediately, sending the telegram to him care of the Kempner house, this city. The telegram was not delivered to him, but carried to the Kimball house, where he received it three days later.

THE W. & A. ROAD SUED.

Esther Harris brings suit against the Western and Atlantic railroad for $5,000 damages. Her husband was killed by an engine on the road a few months ago.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Judge O. A. Lochrane Against the Southern Telegraph Company.

The case of O. A. Lochrane against the Southern Telegraph company, which has from time to time come up for argument in the United States circuit court, came on to be heard yesterday and was finally disposed of by the decision of Judge McCay.

This suit was instituted by Judge Lochrane originally for the purpose of collecting $70,000 of bonds of the Southern Telegraph company owned by him, and the main struggle was to get rid of this litigation by absorbing it in the suit brought by General Mahone and others in Virginia.

The case became complicated on account of the filing of auxillary bills and by reason of the Farmers Loan and Trust company, the trustee, filing its cross bill in Virginia, and was further complicated by the filing of bills in New York, the home of the corporation, making a grand medley of legal jumbles or complications that became finally difficult to disentangle. The decrees in Virginia and in Georgia appointing separate masters, lead to the final disposition of the cause which took place yesterday. The question raised being on the exceptions to the masters report in Georgia, and the effect of the decree in Virginia in regard to certain bonds which had been presented to the master in Georgia and had been found by him valid after their rejection in Virginia, of which the master here had no notice. These bonds on argument by Mr. McFarland, of New York, became the subject of discussion between himself and Mr. Pat Calhoun, and during argument, Judge McCay announced that he would sustain the exception, reserving the right to the holders of these bonds to present them to the court in Virginia. In the meantime all exceptions were withdrawn to the master's report in favor of O. A. Lochrane for his $30,000 bonds, Charles F. Ditler, $6,000; E. L. Stokes, $94,500, and in favor of the Central and Georgia railroad for rents due for right of way for such corporations. The bonds of Lochrane, Stokes and Ditler were represented by Mr. Elgin Lochrane, the railroads by Captain Harry Jackson. Mr. Calhoun gave notice of exceptions to the court in regard to the $876,000 bonds which he represented. The court then made a confirmatory decree bringing on the sale of the Telegraph property which is said to be worth a half million dollars, and which will take place sometime in April next.

The lawyers in attendance were Mr. Turner, representing the Farmers Loan and Trust Co.; Colonel McFarland and Hon. John A. Wise, for Mr. Mahone and others, Judge Tompkins representing the Virginia suit in this state, and the attorney for Lochrane & Stokes. Mr. Elgin Lochrane and Mr. Pat Calhoun, for the bonds of C. C. Broom & Co.

Mr. Elgin Lochrane managed the case most admirably. Though young in the profession he showed himself amply able to cope with the learned lawyers. Last spring when the case was being argued he and Mr. Wise had a free and go-easy war of words in which Mr. Lochrane held his own like a hero.

B. F. Gravely's tobaccos, the only genuine Gravely on the market. Sold exclusively by Henry P. Scales & Co. th sa mo

$10,000 worth Hardware and Housefurnishing Goods to be closed out at auction, 98 Whitehall.

SUIT OVER A CORPSE.

J. W. Pierce or J. P. Weaver to Rest in Peace a Few Days More.

Mrs. Allie Belle Pierce, who claims that she is the widow of J. W. Pierce, the Texan who was killed in the Georgia Pacific road accident on the 14th of December, filed a suit in the clerk's office of the superior court yesterday, asking the court to enjoin Mrs. J. P. Weaver from having the remains of her husband removed from Westview cemetery.

Mrs. Allie Belle Pierce says that she was married to J. W. Pierce in December, 1879, in the state of Texas, and that they lived happily together until up to the time he met such a horrible death. That they have one child three years old. Mrs. Pierce says that her husband has lived in Texas all his life and that his occupation and business has been that of a stock dealer. In November last he came to Atlanta with several carloads of horses, which he disposed of and started back to his home, when he was killed in the wreck.

Mrs. Pierce was informed of the death of her husband, but as she lived seventy-five miles from the nearest railroad station and nearly as far from a telegraph office, she feared the remains of her husband would be too badly decomposed before reaching her home, so she instructed Mr. W. O. Jones, by telegraph, to have his remains interred, and that at some time she could have him carried to his late home. She says Mr. Pierce was honored and esteemed by all who knew him. He had many noble traits of character, and was a loving husband and father. A short time after the death of her husband she was surprised and filled with indignation at finding that a woman who styled herself Mrs. J. P. Weaver, a resident of Indianapolis, was claiming Mr. Pierce as her husband, and that she came to Atlaeta, and without authority or warrant of the law, proceeded to the cemetery and with the co-operation of the officials, had the

BODY TAKEN FROM THE GRAVE.

This was done without notice or consent of Mrs. Pierce and caused her much grief. The said Mrs. Weaver claimed to identify the body as that of her husband, J. P. Weaver, alias J. W. Pierce, and that she was married to him in 1867 and lived with him till the summer of 1882. Mrs. Pierce says the action of Mrs. Weaver and the officials in taking the body up was wrongful, and that Mrs. Weaver's statement that he was her husband is false. She says that deceased never lived in Indiana and never married Mrs. Weaver.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Pierce was informed by a note from the manager of the Westview cemetery company that the company would, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, turn over to Mrs. Weaver the remains of Mr. Pierce. This fact caused her great anxiety, and she knew if the company should do such a thing they would commit a great wrong and cause herself and child great mortification. For the sake of this and the memory and fame of her husband, she asked the court to enjoin the company from interfering with the body.

Judge M. J. Clarke granted a temporary injunction and will hear the case on the 13th instant.

In order to close out our entire stock of clocks, we will sell them at 50 per cent less than manufacturers' cost. D. N. Freeman & Co., sign of the large clock.

New Building and Loan Association.

PARTIES WISHING STOCK IN THE SECOND issue of Atlanta Building and Loan Association are requested to call before the third Tuesday in February, and subscribe for the number of shares wanted, JOEL HURT.
jan22 -dlm 7p

Applications for Loans on first class city property negotiated on reasonable terms. No delay. Apply at office of Pat Calhoun Gate City National Bank building.

Largest display of fine Diamonds in the south at D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Alabama and Whitehall streets. Sign of the large clock.

SENSIBLE SEASONABLE WORDS!

TRADE MUST REVIVE!

It follows that it should, with the extraordinarily low prices ruling with

D. N. FREEMAN & CO

NO MORE HIGH PRICES IN JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS!

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC!

The "fancy prices" on nearly every article in our line have long ranged above a reasonable figure. Profits have not been in accord with other lines, and for this reason, appreciating the demand of the times, we, as dealers in what might be called the luxuries of life, have determined to drop them to a sensible basis, content to reap a legitimate interest on the money we have invested in our business.

For instance, we will say that you have been paying $12 or $15 for a watch charm or locket. We are selling the same article NOW at from $5 to $8. Note the difference in this one thing alone. Everything in our store is correspondingly reduced. During the late holiday season we astonished everybody with the low prices of our Parisian novelties. We intend to keep up this idea all the year round. Now if you want to be convinced that we are honest in our proposals, ask the price of any article we handle, then quietly go elsewhere and price the same goods. We are sure you will come back to us and buy. This is a fair proposition. We submit these facts for YOUR consideration.

Give us a call and be convinced.

D. N. FREEMAN & CO.
JEWELERS,
CORNER ALABAMA & WHITEHALL ST.
SIGN OF THE LARGE CLOCK.

STILSON
RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEA
53 Whitehall Street,

MY STO
FALL AND WIN
IS COMPLETE IN A
SUITS FOR MEN, B
IN GREAT
I WILL NOT B
GEORGE MUSE,

ASK FOR AND USE DRU
"J. T.," Big Chunk an
AND DON'T YOU
THE ONLY GENUINE
REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, } SAVANNAH.
TOLLENS BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C.
LORRICK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

BLANK BOOKS,

Complete Sets. All Sizes, CHEAP.

STATIONERY.

Full stock to select from.

Picture Frames,

Any Size Made to Order. No Fancy Prices.

WALL PAPER!

Sold and put up. E. H. THORNTON,
Stationer, Wall Paper and Picture Frame Dealer,
nn muse n r m 28 Whitehall St

JOHN NEAL ESTATE.

THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN NEAL'S estate have established an office at 28 Whitehall street, where they request all who are in arrears to call early and arrange the same. They dl not propose to enforce immediate payment in full where the debts are amply secured and interest promptly paid. They will continue to make loans and buy approved paper for the estate. The patronage of Mr. Neal's old customers is particularly desired.
T. B. NEAL,
JOHN KEELY,
E. H. THORNTON,
Qualified Executors.
nx rm nx thor d&wk 1m

To save yourself 50 per cent in purchases in the jewelry line, call on D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Alabama and Whitehall streets. Sign of the large clock.

Special inducements to manufacturers, builders and housekeepers in Hardware, 98 Whitehall, tf

JEWELER
LING AND BOTTOM PRICES.
Atlanta, Georgia.

CK OF
TER CLOTHING
LL DEPARTMENTS.
OYS AND CHILDREN.
VARIETY.
E UNDERSOLD.
38 Whitehall Street.

MMOND'S HORSE SHOE
d Natural Leaf Tobacco,
FORGET IT!
NATURAL LEAF,
TANNER. CURIER & HEATH, ATLANTA.
M. J. O'BRIEN & CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN!
H. W. PERRY & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA,
P. & G, T. DODD. ATLANTA.

Having made a complete change in our watch repairing department, we are now able to execute work at the shortest notice in the best workmanlike manner and deliver at time promised D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Alabama and Whitehall streets. Sign of the large clock.

Sam'l W. Goode Has for Sale
The N. P. T. Finch home on Peachtree.

For especial bargains in fine goods in the jewelry line, call on D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Alabama and Whitehall streets. Sign of the large clock.

Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure reduced to $1.00 per bottle. For sale by all druggists. 20t

To have your jewelry repaired by skilled workman and delivered at time promised, call on D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Alabama and Whitehall streets. Sign of the large clock.

Inspect Sam'l W. Goode's Catalogue
of Farms, and you will find one to suit you.

Our Fancy Department.

This department is, with the Ladies, one of the most interesting parts of our business. Every kind of Fancy Work, Embroidery and Stamping, are done with a perfect guarantee to please.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Sam'l W. Goode Lends Money
on Atlanta property.

Headquarters for fine watches at reduced prices, D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Alabama and Whitehall streets. Sign of the large clock.

Now is the time to get Hardware, etc., at your own price. 98 Whitehall. tf

Landreth's Garden Seeds. Mark W. Johnson & Co., 27 Marietta street.

At extremely low prices, we are offering our entire stock of Quadruple Plated Silverware. D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Alabama and Whitehall sts. Sign of the large clock.

20 Per Cent Below Cost.

We have concluded not to keep Ladies & Children's Muslin Underwear. We have about 4,000 pieces, consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Gowns and Skirts, that will be sold at once to make room for spring stock. The former prices or the manufacturers' cost will have nothing to do with the selling price. These goods, which are from the best factories and of the latest styles, will be sold at once for twenty per cent less than they cost. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

The only imported art goods in the city at D. N. Freeman & Co., Alabama and Whitehall streets. Sign of the large clock.

Stamps for sale at Constitution Business office.

Don't fail to attend the auction sales of Hardware, etc., 98 Whitehall. tf

In Solid Silver and latest designs we can offer extraordinary bargains. D. N. Freeman & Co., corner Alabama and Whitehall streets. Sign of the large clock.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.,



A No Profit Sale.

We will sell you an OVER-COAT or WINTER SUIT, better style at Less Price than any house in the city,

No matter what PRICES they Name we will Do Better.

We are determined to reduce our stock of Winter Goods regardless of PRICE. to make room for our New Spring Stock.

We have bought out
W. M. Scott's stock of Furnishing Goods and will sell them 25 per cent less than New York Cost.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.
41 WHITEHALL ST.

Three Millions of Dollars,

Loaned since 1865 in the west and south, without the loss of one dollar to lenders.

Atlanta is ahead of all cities of her size in prohibiting the sale of liquor by popular vote; so is she equal to any city in the security she offers, and in the prompt payment of interest by her people on money borrowed.

My facilities for making superior investments on city or farm property are unsurpassed.

No loan made for more than one-third the value of security taken.

Eight per cent interest net to lenders. Correspondence with parties controlling money for investment solicited. Send for pamphlet containing full information relative to Georgia farm loans, my manner of doing business and testimonials, or call and see me at room 12 Gate City bank. L. B. NELSON.

IF you want pure Olive Oil, go to Duffy's.
IF you want pure Teas and Coffees, go to Duffy's.
IF you want pure Lard, go to Duffy's.
IF you want any kind of a Conduit, go to Duffy's.
IF you want any kind of pure Cheese, go to Duffy's.
IF you want a fine Sugar-cured Ham, go to Duffy's.
IF you want the finest Grits in the market, go to Duffy's.
IF you want Ice-cured Meat, go to Duffy's for it.
IF you want the best Can Goods, go to Duffy's.
IF you want the finest Olives imported, go to Duffy's.
IF you want pure Sugar, go to Duffy's.
IF you want the Farris Boneless Breakfast Bacon, go to Duffy's.
IF you want Pink Geletin, go to Duffy's.
IF you want Stuffed Olives, go to Duffy's.
IF you want the finest Prunes, go to Duffy's.
IF you want the finest Smoked Beef, go to Duffy's.
IF you want pure Flour, go to Duffy's.
IF you want any Imported Jam, go to Duffy's.
IF you want pure Jellies or Preserves go to Duffy's.
IF you want fresh Strawberries in bottles, go to Duffy's.
IF you want fresh Cherries in bottles go to Duffy's.
IF you want any kind of fresh Fruit in bottles, g to Duffy's.
IF you want any kind of fresh Fruits, go to Duffy's,
IF you want any kind of Soups or Vegetables for Soups, go to Duffy's.
IF you want anything in the Grocery line, call and see DUFFY, 75 Peachtree Street.

HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?

If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interest when you can have

EIGHT PER CENT NET.

WITH YOUR MONEY SECURED BY A FIRST mortgage upon some of the choicest real estate in the city of Atlanta; or if preferred, the best farm lands in the state of Georgia, worth in every instance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for twenty years in the northwest (state of Iowa) up to 1880, and since 1880 here in Atlanta.

Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds. Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office. C. P. N. BARKER.
313½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

Nace, Winburn & Co.,

Successors to
NACE BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN DOORS, Sash and Blinds, Moldings, Brackets, Scroll and Turned work.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths and shingles, Flooring and Ceiling.

Interior finish stair work. Newels, Rails, Balusters and door and window frames a specialty.

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China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, February 10, 9:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment, time at each place named:

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	30.14	62	....	N E	7	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.07	61	....	E	14	.00	Cloudy.
Jacksonville	30.07	57	....	N E	Light.	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.01	60	54	E	Light.	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.88	61	59	S E	14	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	29.98	58	41	N	16	.00	Cloudy.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6 a. m	30.10	47	4	E	10	.00	Cloudy
10 a. m	30.15	54	47	E	12	.00	Cloudy
2 p. m	30.06	62	49	E	16	.00	Fair.
6 p. m	30.09	60	46	E	13	.00	Cloudy
9 p. m	30.15	57	44	E	14	.00	Cloudy

Maximum ther..... 63.7
Minimum ther..... 45.3
Total rain fall..... .00

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

38 Marietta St., opposite Opera House.

Old Books, Seasides, Lovell's Libraries. Confederate Money bought and sold, school books and supplies a specialty. Full line school and staple stationery. 60,000 rare, standard and miscellaneous volumes to select from. Persons out of the city desiring to buy or sell write for particulars.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

DIAMONDS.

J. P. STEVENS,

47 WHITEHALL ST.

Meetings.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The regular weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U. occurs today (Thursday) at 3 p. m., at the Y. M. C. A. A full attendance of all members is requested. Department reports will be read, and announcements of interest made.

PERSONAL.

G. P. COLLINS, of Augusta, is in the city.

E. P. CARR, of Covington, is in the city.

MAJOR H. D. CAPERS is at the Markham.

MR. N. B. JONES, of Athens, is in the city.

G. D. ALLEN, of Macon, is at the Markham.

HON. POPE BARROW, of Athens, is in the city.

J. A. OER, of Rome, was in Atlanta yesterday.

C. E. SCHOFIELD, of Macon, visited Atlanta yesterday.

DR. H. H. CARLTON, of Athens, is at the Markham.

C. L. REDWINE and wife are guests of the Markham.

W. D. REED and H. J. Hirsch left last evening for New York.

A. FEARST and T. M. Mathews, of Savannah, are in the city on a visit.

COLONEL CLAUD ESTES, of Gainesville, is attending the United States court.

J. P RANSOM and Claud Estes, of Gainesville, were at the Kimball yesterday.

C. W. KIMBROUGH and son, of Talbotton, are among the guests of the Kimball.

MR. R. K. REEVES and E. R. Hodgson, of Athens, were among the guests of the Kimball yesterday.

Mr. J. G. HYNDS and lady passed through the city yesterday, en route to their home in Gainesville, after a visit to New Orleans, Jacksonville and other points.

PROHIBITION RALLY.

A Grand Prohibition Meeting at the Courthouse.

The people have a treat in store for them, in the lecture of Rev. C. H. Mead, the temperance evangelist, of New York, tonight. Mr. Mead spoke three times Sunday, and won golden opinions from all who heard him. The following letter has been sent to every pastor of the city:

To the Ministers of the City of Atlanta—Dear Brethren: Rev. C. H. Mead preached in my church last Sabbath with powerful effect upon my congregation. I recognize in him not only a great temperance man, but a firm Christian preacher. The work of perpetuating the temperance sentiment in our city is of the highest importance, and I know of no one who can do so much good at this time as Rev. C. H. Mead. Arrangements have been made for him to speak at the courthouse on Thursday night. It is desired of you that you make this announcement to your congregations Wednesday night, and that you attend the lecture and you are invited to take a seat on the rostrum. Fraternally yours, J. M. WHITE, Pastor St. Paul's.

The public is cordially invited to attend the meeting tonight.

Hall County Prohibition.

A delegation of Gainesville citizens will wait upon the Rev. C. H. Mead today, asking him, in the name of the temperance people of Hall county, to deliver an address in Gainesville Friday. A CONSTITUTION reporter, speaking to Mr. J. G. Thrower in reference to the probability of Mr. Mead going there, said: "He will go if he has not positive engagements ahead. There never was a man whose whole heart was more wrapped up in Christian temperance work. Rest assured he will go if he can. We expect him on the first train from Rome this morning. He should rest up for his big meeting at the court house tonight."

Piano Recital.

Professor James H. Denck will be assisted by Professor F. L. Freyer on the violin at the recital at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms tonight, from eight to nine. The rooms will be thrown open to both ladies and gentlemen. Young men, strangers in the city, and those away from home, will be especially welcomed. The following will be the programme:

Fantasia Lucretia Borgia	Goria
Two Russian airs, varied	Thalbary
Violin solo	De Beriot
Valse	Chopin
Silver Springs	Mason
Duo violin and piano	Nolff and Beriot
Two Studies	Henselt
Valse des Valses	Satter

Stamps for sale at CONSTITUTION business office.

DRY GOODS.

All Heavy Wool Goods AT COST.

We are determined not to carry our heavy wool goods through the summer if low prices will sell them. Call this week and

SEE OUR LADIES' CLOAKS!
SEE OUR FINE BLANKETS!
SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

See our heavy wool dress goods and price them. You can make your selections from the largest and most magnificent stock in the southern states, an get prices as low and lower than same quality can be found. For black and colored silks with new styles and trimmings see our stock. The best is the cheapest. 2,000 yards remnants at ⅓ cost.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

J. W. ENGLISH, President. A. B. STERNE, Vice-President. R. S. RUST, Secretary.

CHATTAHOOCHEE BRICK CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BRICK.

Office 33 1-2 Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

We are prepared to furnish brick in any quantity at prices to suit the times.
PLAIN, OIL PRESSED and MOULDED BRICK A SPECIALTY.
Samples and prices furnished on application.
july 31d&wkly

WHOLESALE HEADQUARTERS FOR PURE EASTERN

Seed Potatoes

We have bought and shipped 2,000 barrels
SELECTED EASTERN EARLY ROSE,
SELECTED EASTERN EARLY GOODRICH,
SELECTED EASTERN EARLY PEERLESS,
SELECTED EASTERN EARLY QUEEN OF THE VALLEY.
The last named is a new variety somewhat like the old yellow Pinkeyes.
We are prepared to sell in carload lots delivered at any depot in Georgia, Alabama or Florida.
W. F. STOKES & CO.
Wholesale Seed Potato Merchants.
Also Wholesale Fruits and Produce generally,
Atlanta, Georgia.
P. S.—Don't be deceived into buying cheap western, so-called, seed which are dear at any price for planting in this section, as they produce nothing but leaves. d&w 1m

Strakosch Opera Company.

Those who keep posted on musical events in the great metropolis of America has seen that a reaction has been going on for the last twelve months in favor of the employment of home talent in grand opera. A notable portion of the New York press has contended for years that our country could furnish material enough, in voice and talent, to interpret the great works of the lyric stage, and that it was no use to import foreign artists and pay them exorbitant prices. This idea was soon adopted by some of the wealthiest patrons of the opera, and they furnished the means to organize what is known in New York as the "American Opera company," with the new Academy of Music as theater. This organization comprises all the best talents of America in singers and musicians, and they have engaged artists enough to play simultaneously two or three operas. They are not satisfied, however, with realizing this plan in New York; they have divided whatsuch a division is possible, to send part of their casts outside of the city, and they have just sent south the present company under Mr. Strakosch for a few weeks. Their purpose is to make English opera popular, to place it at such a price that every one can enjoy it. They give at popular prices a performance as complete, as elegant, as artistic as Mapleson or Abbey did at fabulous prices, and if the first essay does not pay, they are confident that the second will be self sustaining. If the salaries are not paid by the houses, there is money in New York in the coffers of all these millionaires to make the ghost walk the day they are due. With such a backing, Mr. Strakosch is not afraid to play the opera at popular prices, and the people of Atlanta will do well to take advantage of an opportunity, which they may never have again, to hear grand opera, with complete chorus and large orchestra, at such low prices.

May Blossom.

Yesterday evening at matinee and last night May Blossom was presented to fair audiences. May Blossom was played for the first time in Atlanta last season, and the scenery then was commented upon on all sides for its beauty and variety, and this year it is equally as good if not better. Notable among the scenes is the view of the sea and coast in the first act, and "Wintergreen Lane" in the last act, where the little children come to bury the bird. Miss Georgia Cavran as "May Blossom" sustained her part very creditably, and the rest of the actors were up to the average. The play was tolerably well interpreted and the performance was a pleasing one. The feature of the play was the acting of the children when they came out to bury the bird. The amount of intelligence they displayed was simply wonderful, and when age is taken into consideration they far surpassed any actors in the play, the star not excepted.

The drama from first to last is a charming picture drawn from real life, and is filled with scenes which, though drawn from humble sources, are tender and touching.

John T. Raymond in the Magistrate.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Last evening A. W. Pinero's farce-comedy, entitled "The Magistrate," was presented for the first time here, the play being given a cordial greeting by the large audience which was in attendance. It is easy to understand why "The Magistrate" has been so very successful in New York and in London. It has the rare advantages of being bright and original in conception, thoroughly finished in the matter of its dramatic construction, and exceedingly amusing from first to last. Mr. John T. Raymond, who filled the role of Æneas Pesket, the magistrate, it is not necessary to commend, and "The Magistrate," as seen at the Walnut, constitutes a very enjoyable entertainment, and will, without doubt, draw well.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

OCTOBER TERM, 1885.

ATLANTA, February 10, 1886.

Number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Atlanta Circuit 16

HEEL OF DOCKET.

Blue Ridge	2	Flint	3
Northeastern	2	Rome	1
Oconee	1	Augusta	1
Southwestern	1	Middle	1
		Atlanta	1

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

Nos. 24 and 25. Argument concluded.

No. 26. Smith vs. City of Atlanta. Case, from City Court of Atlanta. Argued. Frank A. Arnold; Reuben Arnold, for plaintiff in error. W. T. Newman; E. A. Angier, for defendant.

No. 27. City of Atlanta, vs. Buchanan. Case, from City Court of Atlanta. Argued. E. A. Angier; J. T. Pendleton, for plaintiff in error. Hoke & Burton Smith, for defendant.

The court then adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

The City Court.

It appearing to the court that the trial of cases set for this day and for February 11th, February 12th, February 15th and February 16th is almost wholly obstructed by the engagements of counsel in the supreme court, it is ordered that the cases on the trial calendar for the day and for the days above mentioned be set for Wednesday next, February the 17th inst., and that they stand in order for trial in their regular order, as they now appear on the trial calendar.

By the court. HOWARD VAN EPPS, Judge C. C. A.

Rooms and Offices to Rent

In the new Constitution building. Steam and Electric Light furnished. Apply to W. A. Hemphill, Business Manager.

FREE TO MEN Who suffer from Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, Exhausted Vitality, etc. A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE Of the celebrated MARSTON BOLUS, together with Sealed Treatise and Testimonials, will be sent on receipt of 2 stamps. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 45 West 14th Street, New York.

Cut this Out.

Weather Strips.

BROWNE'S METALLIC and RUBBER Weather Strips around Windows and Doors entirely exclude cold drafts, rain, and snow in Winter, saving half your fuel. Keeps out DUST in Summer, saving Furniture, Curtains, and Carpets. Stops rattling Windows, which can be raised or lowered as usual. Stood the test 20 YEARS on Dwellings, Public Buildings, Drawing Room, Sleeping and Passenger Cars throughout the United States and Europe. Send for Price-list, and full Description.

FOR SALE BY

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

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The immense success that our Grand Republic parties to put on the market a base imitation, and against this imitation, and in purchasing the Ciga

Factory 200

New York, and branded Grand Republic, we also up to the standard as long as we manufacture long Havana filler, or we will forfeit ($1,000) one association in the state of Georgia.

GEO. P. LIES & CO., Proprietors of

For sale at retail by the following first class
MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER,
B. W. BALLARD,
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W. A. RUSSELL & CO., Sole

ENVIOUS SOULS

Predicted defeat to the Banner with

NO CURE! NO PAY!

INSCRIBED THEREON.

THE "KING BEE" OF A MO-

NOPOLY ASPIRING CO.

Said that the people, after being cured, would demand their money back, and any firm adopting the rule would fail.

But pinning our faith to the universal honesty of manhood and womanhood, with an abiding faith in our oft-proved remedy, we continued to float our banner with "No Cure! No Pay!" thereon, with unprecedented results.

We authorize merchants dealing in "Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer" to refund the money if it does not cure all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Blood Poison, Glandular Swellings, Scrofula, Malaria and Female complaints.

A PERFECT SPRING MEDICINE

Essay on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

MACON MEDICINE CO.,

MACON, GA.



Farewell to the Excruciating Pains of Rheumatism.

I write to state my opinion of GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER as a blood medicine and the effect it has had on myself and others. Words can hardly express all I would like to say, but for years I suffered the most excrutiating pain from rheumatism and pains arising from disordered condition of blood before using the Blood Renewer, being for months unable to walk or move my lower limbs. After commencing the use of the Blood Renewer I found such relief I continued to use it until I had taken about one-half gallon; and it has now been two years or more since I have used it, and have since suffered very little—nothing, comparatively speaking. I have also furnished several persons with the Blood Renewer, and each of them experienced great relief from the use of it.

Rockmart, Ga. S. S. CHERRY.

The above Certificates are but a few instances of thousands in our possession, showing sufferers who have been relieved of every form of Blood and Skin diseases. Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Blood Poison and Malaria.

For full information our free pamphlet on Blood and Skin Diseases will be furnished on application to the

MACON MEDICINE CO., Macon, Ga.

Sold in powdered form, easy to prepare at home, with or without spirits; small size 25 cents, large size $1.00, mailed to any address on receipt of price Liquid form, small size $1.00, large size $1.75.

SHOES.

The Largest Stock in the City!
ALL LENGTHS
AND ALL WIDTHS!

In the latest styles for fine shoes in ladies'; gents, misses, boys or children, call on us. We have had every pair of our shoes made to order, and can guarantee them to be perfect; in fact we can make you save money besides giving you a

Pleasant, Stylish Shoe.

A few more

ODD LOTS
LESS THAN COST.

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O SMOKERS

Cigarros have attained has induced unprincipled we call the attention of the trade and smokers rros to see that they are made in

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propose keeping the quality of the Cigarros fully them, and we guarantee them made of the finest thousand dollars to each and every charitable

Factory 200. Third District, N. Y.

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RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Great Through Car Route, With Double Daily Trains

And Through Sleeping Car Service Complete

BETWEEN THE

SOUTH AND NORTH.

72 MILES SHORTER AND 8 HOURS QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE

TO WASHINGTON AND THE EAST.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Time One Hour Faster than Atlanta City Time.

Schedule in effect Jan. 17th, 1886.	Mail and Express No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	4 45 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time	8 40 a m	5 45 p m
Arrive Lulu	11 00 a m	8 15 p m
" Seneca	12 57 p m	10 42 p m
" Greenville	6 30 p m	12 15 a m
" Charlotte	6 25 p m	5 00 a m
" Salisbury	8 01 p m	6 39 a m
" Greensboro	9 35 p m	8 30 a m
" Danville	11 26 p m	10 36 a m
" Lynchburg	2 10 a m	1 50 p m
" Charlottesville	4 20 a m	4 20 p m
" Washington	8 40 a m	9 15 p m
" Baltimore	10 03 a m	11 25 p m
" Philadelphia	12 35 p m	3 00 a m
" New York	3 20 p m	6 20 a m
" Boston	10 30 p m	3 00 p m
Leave Danville	12 05 a m	10 55 a m
Arrive Burkeville	3 57 a m	2 00 p m
" Richmond	7 00 a m	4 07 p m
" Norfolk	11 50noon	11 50noon

GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Atlanta city time	4 00 p m
Arrive Gainesville	6 10 p m
RETURNING.	
Leave Gainesville city time	6 05 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8 25 a m

Only 31 Hours Transit
ATLANTA TO NEW YORK.

The only line running Pullman Buffett and Sleeping Cars, without change, Atlanta to New York via Washington.

Berths secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 53 has Pullman Buffet cars New Orleans to Washington.

Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleeping car, Atlanta to New York.

Two Daily Trains for Athens, Georgia, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

BERKELY, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga.
C. W. CHEARS, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. Richmond, Va.
Gen. Pass. Agent. Richmond, Va.
C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agent. Atlanta, Ga

—THE—

NEW ORLEANS, VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS SHORT LINE

—VIA—

The Georgia Pacific R'y.

—AND—

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Many Miles the Shortest!
Several Hours the Quickest!

To All Points in the Southwest and West.

Mann Boudoir Dining and Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New Orleans.

Parlor Cars Meridian to Shreveport.

Through Time Table in Effect January 26th, 1886

	No. 54.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv. Atlanta	8 05 am	4 30 pm	10 00 pm
Ar. Anniston	1 02 pm	9 15 pm	5 02 am
" Birmingham	3 55 pm	11 35 pm	9 50 am
" Akron	7 55 pm	3 22 am	
" Meridian	11 10 pm	6 25 am	
" New Orleans	7 00 am	1 00 pm	
" Jackson		10 45 am	
" Vicksburg		12 40 pm	
" Monroe		6 00 pm	
" Shreveport		11 10 pm	
" Marshall		4 00 am	
" Longview		5 20 am	
" Dallas		12 20 pm	
" Ft. Worth		2 05 pm	

Trains No 50 and 52 make close connection with Louisville and Nashville Railroad for NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, LOUISVILLE and St. LOUIS.

All trains depart from union depot, Atlanta, Ga.

I. Y. SAGE, Gen. Supt. ALEX. S. THWEATT, T. P. A.
G. S. BARNUM, G. P. A.
General office Birmingham, Ala.

Established in 1837.

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WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEED

A Perfect Variety Store.

Just received FIFTY BUSHELS SEED RYE.

Orders from city or country promptly filled at lowest rates. Terms cash.

PETER LYNCH,
96 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets,
Atlanta, Ga
feb6c d1y

HOLMES' SURE CURE
MOUTH WASH AND DENTIFRICE.

Cures bleeding gums, ulcers, sore mouth, sore throat; Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading Dentists. Prepared by Drs J. P. & W. R. HOLMES, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For sale by all druggists and dentists. d1y

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AN ELEGANT SOUTHERN HOME

AND A MAGNIFICENNT STOCK FARM? OR an unexcelled site for a manufacturing town, with nearly five miles of very fine water power? Or a very valuable Gold Property? Address
J. H. NICHOLS,
d tf Nacoochee, Ga.

The Opium Habit Cured in 15 Days

I CAN CURE THE OPIUM HABIT AND WILL charge nothing if I don't cure you, board included. Will cure you for less money than any other doctor in the world. For particulars address
J. A. SELMS,
feb2—d1y Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.

ATLANTA BRIDGE WORKS

GRANT WILKINS,
Civil Engineer and Contracting Agent.

Bridges, Roofs and Turn Tables,

Iron Work for Buildings, Jails, Etc.

Substructures and Foundations a Specialty. Specifications, Plans and Estimates Furnished on Application. jan 15 d&wky tf

NEW YORK CITY.

THE BRISTOL, A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, 15 East Eleventh street, between Fifth Avenue and University Place, one block and a half from Broadway. Convenient to all the best stores and places of amusement. The comfort of guests carefully studied. A good table, well furnished rooms, polite attention assured. Prices as reasonable as a first-class boarding house. Jan 23—d2m

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, November 15, 1885.

NORTHBOUND—NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	7 50 am
Arrive Dalton	11 40 am
" Chattanooga	1 00 pm

Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1 30 pm
Arrive Dalton	5 16 pm
" Chattanooga	7 00 pm

NO. 14. ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Atlanta	3 40 pm
Arrive Rome	6 50 pm

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 Marietta Express—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Atlanta	4 45 pm
Arrives Marietta	5 43 pm

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	11 00 pm
Arrives Chattanooga	4 30 am

NO. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	5 55 pm
Arrives Dalton	10 02 pm
Arrives Chattanooga	11 31 pm

Stops at all important stations when signalled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS

No. 1 has Pullman palace cars and Mann Boudoir cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change.

No. 3 has Pullman palace sleeping cars, Jacksonville to St. Louis via Savannah, Atlanta, Nashville and Evansville.

No. 14 runssolid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.

No. 19 has through first class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change, via McKenzie and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change.

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Chattanooga	8 55 am
Leave Dalton	10 32 am
Arrive Atlanta	2 25 pm

Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	1 15 pm
Arrive Atlanta	6 37 pm

NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Chattanooga	1 00 am
Arrive Atlanta	5 51 am

Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.

Leave Rome	7 55 am
Arrive Atlanta	11 05 am

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 Marietta Express—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Marietta	7 30 am
Arrive Atlanta	8 30 am

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 2 has Pullman palace sleeping cars, St. Louis to Jacksonville, via Evansville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Savannah.

No. 4 has Pullman palace cars and Mann Boudoir cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change.

No. 12 has Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta, and Pullman sleepers Nashville to Atlanta, and through coach Little Rock to Atlanta without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER, Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
R. A. ANDERSON, Gen'l Superintendent.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATHENS, GA., Jan. 18th, 1886.

Commencing Monday, January 18th, 1886, the following schedule will operate on this road. Trains run by 75th meridian time—one hour faster than Athens time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 53	No. 51
Leave Athens	8:45 a m	5:00 p m
Arrive at Harmony Grove	9:40 a m	6:07 p m
Arrive at Lulu	10:53 a m	7:20 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	1:40 p m	10:40 pm
Arrive at Clarkville	1:00 p m	
Arrive at Tallulah Falls	1:55 p m	

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 52
Leave Tallulah Falls	8:00 a m	
Arrive Clarkesville	8:45 a m	
Leave Atlanta	8:40 am	5:45 p m
Leave Lula	11:10 am	8:35 p m
Arrive Harmony Grove	12:20 pm	9:45 p m
Arrive at Athens	1:35 pm	10:45 p m

Close connections made at Lula with passenger trains on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west. Ample time for supper at Lula on evening trains. Superb sleeping car accommodations. The shortest and quickest rou bet Athens and all points north, east and west.

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
C. W. CHEARS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

TO THE TRADE:

We now have in stock the following sizes and weight of book papers, all of which are eastern make and first c'ass:

45 reams 24x38, 35 pounds M. F. book, white.
40 reams 26x40, 45 pounds M. F. book, toned.
30 reams 26x40, 55 pounds M. F. book, cream laid.
30 reams 26x40, 45 pounds M. F. book, white.
35 reams 24x38, 50 pounds M. F. book, white.
40 reams 25x33, 45 pounds super book, white.
36 reams 24x38, 40 pounds, super book, toned.
25 reams 24x38; 40 pounds super book, white.
24 reams 26x40, 50 pounds super book, white.
10 reams 28x42, 60 pounds super book, toned.
80 reams assorted sizes and weights.
Also a line of assorted colors.

The demands of our own business require us to carry at all times a large and varied stock of the above goods as well as flat papers and other printers' supplies, which we offer to the public at close figures. We shall be pleased to show samples and quote prices. Respectfully,

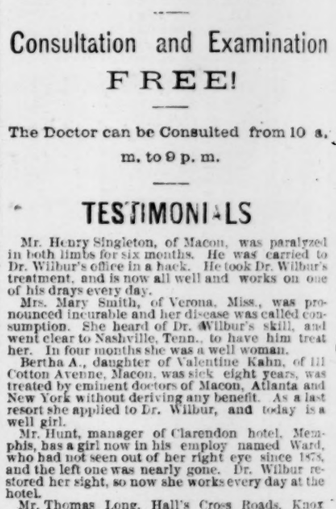
W. J. CAMPBELL, Manager,
tf Constitution Job Office.

MARKHAM HOUSE

For Fifteen Days Only.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

Knowing that the unfortunate have been imposed upon by unprincipled pretenders, who charge largely in advance



DR. WILBUR

Has adopted this plan: That he will charge nothing for advice, consultation or treatment, until the patient pronounces himself well. The only charge being made is for

Medicines Used During Treatment.

Dr. Wilbur, Specialist,

Treats successfully Chronic and long standing diseases, such as Diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs, Liver, Kidney and Heart Complaints. Inveterate Diseases of the Stomach (that have defied all other methods,) those fearful diseases of the Nervous System, (arising from whatever cause) Scrofula, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, Fever, Sores, Contracted Cords, Enlarged and Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseased Bone, Deformities, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ill-conditioned Ulcers, Syphilis, Nasal Polypus, Asthma, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Winter Coughs, Chronic Diarrhœa and Diabetes. All may be cured by this wonderful system if not too far advanced. Bone Diseases cured when all other methods have failed.

LADIES who are suffering with complaints peculiar to their sex, can consult the doctor with every assurance of speedy relief and permanent cure.

The doctor particularly invites all cases that have been given up by other physicians. If you are doing well under the care of your own physician do not call on me, as our province is to treat those who cannot find relief elsewhere.

The doctor will remove one Tape Worm free of charge; also, straighten the first case of Cross Eyes that presents itself at the Hotel, free.

Consultation and Examination FREE!

The Doctor can be Consulted from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

TESTIMONIALS

Mr. Henry Singleton, of Macon, was paralyzed in both limbs for six months. He was carried to Dr. Wilbur's office in a hack. He took Dr. Wilbur's treatment, and is now all well and works on one of his drays every day.

Mrs. Mary Smith, of Verona, Miss., was pronounced incurable and her disease was called consumption. She heard of Dr. Wilbur's skill, and went clear to Nashville, Tenn., to have him treat her. In four months she was a well woman.

Bertha A., daughter of Valentine Kahn, of 111 Cotton Avenue, Macon, was sick eight years, was treated by eminent doctors of Macon, Atlanta and New York without deriving any benefit. As a last resort she applied to Dr. Wilbur, and today is a well girl.

Mr. Hunt, manager of Clarendon hotel, Memphis, has a girl now in his employ named Ward, who had not seen out of her right eye since 1878, and the left one was nearly gone. Dr. Wilbur restored her sight, so now she works every day at the hotel.

Mr. Thomas Long, Hall's Cross Roads, Knox county, Tenn., was as deaf as a post for seven years. Dr. Wilbur cured him.

Mr. C. L. Benson, of Lexington, Ky., was deaf for fourteen years. His father was a physician, and took him to see some very eminent M. D's, but did him no good. Dr. Wilbur made him all right in a short time.

Mrs. F. A. Nichol, 382 South Summerstreet, Nashville, had backache, bearing down, all gone, tired feelings, dizzy head and other female complaints for several years, and was cured in four months by Dr. Wilbur, without being subjected to the embarrassing procedure of an examination.

Miss Laura Henderson, 105 Leonard street, Chattanooga, had an ulcer on her arm six inches long, over three years. She went to eminent M. D's in Cincinnati, Lynchburg, Atlanta, Rome and Chattanooga, and none of them could cure it, but advised her to have her arm cut off as the only remedy to save her life. She also had a terrible case of catarrh, which rendered her breath offensive. She heard of Dr. Wilbur's great success, and tried him as a last resort before having her arm amputated. The doctor cured her catarrh and healed her arm entirely in two months.

The doctor invites correspondence from people at a distance, but never answers any letters unless they contain two 2-cent stamps.

Those above are only a few of the many testimonials obtained by Dr. Wilbur all over Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. d&w-1m

TO ARTISTS.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMplete stock of

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Novelties for Decorating.

STRETCHERS MADE TO ORDER.

PICTURE FRAMES A SPECIALTY.

E. A. HORNE & CO.

19 KIMBALL HOUSE.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE

(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH RAREBITS, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that the sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce ever made."



Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.